

ROAD J

OFFICE, 35 WALL-STREET.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 2, 1832.

VOLUME I....NO. 23.

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AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL.

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Wood's TREATISH ON RAILROADS, with Corrections. and Additions, by the American Editor : 1 vol. 8vo. mile. pp. 600. Carey & Lea .- Mr. G. W. Smith, the It is confidently anticipated that the road will be a- I have been waiting with a good deal of interest for publishers, have conferred a substantial and well. ton in January next. timed favor upon the public by this edition. To all The committee speak in high terms of an improv. Mr. Wood's Treatise is familiar as the best, and we engine, suggested by their Chief Engineer, Mr. may probably say, only, satisfactory work extant on Allen. The latter they consider peculiarly adapted rican inquirer and engineer, been greatly enhanced gine over a greater space. in value by the labors and contributions of Mr. In referring to the accidents which occurred in Smith, to the edition now before us.

Censis, is a contribution of the American editor, and able to say, that all who were injured are now reco of itself constitutes a most useful and instructive vered; and gratefully to remark that we have not of Canals and those of Railroads.

Smith has not collected in this volume.

by way of introduction, and shall hereafter take of real estate.

qual to the pleasure it has afforded us.

[For extracts from this edition, see page 353.]

South Carolina Railroad.—We have been politely furnished with a late report from the Comm tee of Directors of the South Carolina Railroad Co., shewing the present condition and future prospects of that important work. The committee state, that the entire line, to within 600 feet of the bridge at Augusta, is under contract and execution-all the doubts and most of the difficulties having been surnounted. Nothing, they say, has occurred to diminish the confidence of the Board, in the cor:ectness of the preference given to the mode of building eriginally chosen. This road, it will be recollected, is built upon piles, instead of stone, at an expense, including every thing, varying little from \$5000 per

or of this work, and Messrs. Carey & Lea, the vailable for intercourse between Augusta and Charles-

who have made Railroads at all an object of inquiry, ed smitch or turnout, and also of the eight wheeled the subject: but precious as it is, it has to the Ame- to their road, as it distributes the weight of the en-

consequence of the failure of one or two axistrees of Chap. X. on the relative Value of Railroads and the passenger cars, they say-"We are happy to be essay, embodying a vast number of scattered but yet to lament the loss of a single life among the great

South Carolina may be proud of the enterprize-From the examination we have given to the work, perhaps we ought to say of a few-of her citizens, in of many of our citizens, who may, when it shall be it seems to us that there are scarcely any facts originating, and so successfully overcoming the dif-which the experience either of England or America ficulties of, such a work under existing circums a few miles from their business, without much time has hitherto developed, as to Railroads, whether as stances. Charleston is peculiarly fortunate in being required to overcome the distance. A train of to the construction of the road, the rails, or the engines, or on the other incidental points, which Mr. immense traffic, and of course will give a new gers along the line and set them down at the Brook mith has not collected in this volume.

apring of action to its enterprizing men of business; lyn Ferry with great case at 8 o'clock, A. M. which It is therefore almost superfluous to add that it we were therefore the more surprized to learn, is about the hour that most men go to their business. will be found of exceeding value to all engineers, that thus far all efforts to bring it directly into the ness. This, together with the Haerlem Railroad, road constructors, and even to speculators in Rail-city had been unsuccessful. We should as soon which is, we understand, progressing rapidly, and road stocks; for it tells plainly what the difficulties have believed a man would refuse to put money in the Paterson Railroad, which is partly completed are, and what the inducements, towards making his pocket when honestly carned, as that the citi- and in use, will afford great conveniences to these Railroads.

We take two or three short extracts from the premeasure, which would so greatly enhance the value feet, surrounded by brick walls, with all the convemeasure, which would so greatly enhance the value feet, surrounded by brick walls, with all the conve-

hoping thereby to render to the publishers a service common roads," taken from the London Courier. will be found interesting. Many attempts have been made to construct steam-carriages for that purpose, but no one has heretofere, that we are aware of, been successful.

> RAILROAD.-We understand (says the Paterson Intelligencer of May 30th,) that the passenger care will commence running upon the Railroad, from this place to Aquackanonk, (five miles) tomorrow. The cars are large, commodious and elegant, and we understand the company have a number of fleet horses which will perform the trip in about 16 or 18 minutes. The novelty of Railroad traveling will doubtless attract many passengers to the road.

(FOR THE AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL.) Mr. Editor,-My curiosity was awakened by a communication in your paper a few weeks since, in relation to the Boston and Providence Railroad, and some further information which was promised by your correspondent. Will you allow me through the medium of your paper to inquire when we may expect to hear from him again upon the subject?

RAILWAYS IN THE LOW COUNTRIES .- The rival Go. vernments of Holland and Belgium are about to establish rival Railways from the Atlantic to the Rhine. The Dutch Railway will commence at Am. sterdam, pass through Arnheim, and terminate at-Cologne; the Belgian will commence at Antwerp, pass near Tengres, Liege, and Verviers, and terminate at the same point as the Dutch line.

BROOKLYN AND JAMAICA RAILEGAD,-We would important facts, a knowledge of which enters large. numbers transported upon our road, or employed by ask attention to the following communication referly into the question at issue between the advocates us, or our contractors." ring to the Brooklyn and Jamaiez Railroad. It is a work well calculated to subserve the convenience r liberties with the work in the same way, The statements relative to "steam-carriages on smooth walks.

made a serious item compared with the receipts for chemical and a mechanical point of view; but as the permanent and regularly increasing travel. Fathey are only indirectly connected with the present cilities of communication ensure its increase. The subject, I shall proceed at once to state, that the ap-

STEAM CARRIAGES ON COMMON ROADS.

the most powerful interests are excited at this moment for and against. We have read with much pleasure a pamphlet on steam carriages, by Mr. Gurney is evidently well acquainted with first principles; we meet with the following observations in explanation of the effect of hills on locology, the object of which professes to be that of laying before the public a series of facts, which direct liarly interesting. The position is somewhat start whose interests are all points of control liarly interesting. The position is somewhat start came alarmedmore, the object of which professes to be that of laying before the public a series of facts, which direct ly ser indirectly bear on all points of control versy, so that they may be enabled to form more decided and correct judgments on its merits. He complains, and with some reason, that the subject to have been antarily prejudiced in public estimation by interested reports: and that gross mis-statements, have given rise to false impressions, which have been hastily acted on, to the serious injury of the best interests of society. The facts are forcible in themselves, and simply stated without comment: altogether, they make out a strong case, and said without comment: altogether, they make out a strong case, and said without comment is altogether, they make out a strong case, and said without comment is altogether, they make out a strong case, and said the subject to be one of just importance to the country; and that amone extraordinary proceedings, influenced in proportion to its weight, have taken place, with a view of impeding it. The Courier was the first Journal which anticipated a rise when they were first publicly noticed; and our opinions of its political and other effects have uniformly been the same. We state this much, for with those in feelings we have read the pumphlet, and confers it has made a powerful impression on our minds. It is, in fact, a plain appeal to common sense, without any other more decided because of the same. The interest of facts of things the most gross mis statements and any attempt to laftuonce the judgment by argument or provided the same when they wave first publicly of such a control of the whole weight. The former is there to be a fair of the whole weight to cover one the interest of provent the possibility of such a fair of the whole weight. The former is there to be a fair of the whole weight to cover one the interest of provent the possibility of such the fair of the provent of the daily work of the interest of the provent of the daily continued to the interest of the p

common roads. It appears that the first experiments with the right of making lateral Railways to Flatbanh and Flushing.

The distance to Jamaica will be reduced to about the miles.

The charter is not forfeited, if the work is fully completed within five years.

Five dollars on a share are to be paid on subscribing.

There are to be thirteen directors.

There can be no place found where a Railroad can be made more cheaply than from Brooklyn to Jamaica. The whole distance being almost a dead level, there would be few or no embankments or excavations of any importance. The materials, of the content of the content of the property through which the road may pass have offered their land gratuitously for the purpose, and, upon this most careful estimates made, it is a lieved that one hundred thousand dollars will be amply sufficient to cover every expense of machinery and carriages.

It has been ascertained by taking account of the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is these, however, I could not represent time enough of staking account of the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the special power of the county of the county of the county of the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the special power of the county of the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the permanent travel in the eastern stage, that there is the permanent travel in the

Railroad can do, in no small degree, for the village paratus constructed for the purpose of working these and town of Jamaica, what steamboats have done for the village and the lands of Brooklyn.

[FOR THE RAILROAD JOURNAL.]

BROOKLYN AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.
The capital stock is \$300,000, in shares of \$50.
The incerporation is for fifty years.

The Railway may be single or double,—the location on the north or south side of the Ridgo,—with the reader that the first experiments made with the reader that the first experiments made with steam. Mr. Gurney said the subject of steam carriages on common roads. It appears that the first experiments made with steam. Mr. Gurney saids a steam carriages on common roads.

It has been succrtained by taking account of the permanent travel in the easters stages, that there is these, however, I could not arrive at data sufficient at the present time enough of stage traveling alone to produce, at the usual rate of fare, rising \$20,000 and the produce, at the usual rate of fare, rising \$20,000 and the produce at the usual rate of fare, rising \$20,000 and the produce at the usual rate of fare, rising \$20,000 and the real possibility as the second of the count the profits to a rise from the transportation of produce and heavy articles, it is very obvious that fair profits would be realized from the road.

No small portion of the population of the city and Island would make an excursion over the road once for the novelty of the thing and to gratify curiosity. Those also who might wish to make excursions beyond the immediate neighborhood of the city, would have opportunities of taking carriages at the end of the road, for Rockaway, Hempstead, Jarcibo, or the name day. This incidental income, though it is believed it would go far towards paying off, in short time, the original cost of the road, is not to be made a serious item compared with the receipts for the prompt and a serious item compared with the receipts for the prompt and a serious item compared with the receipts for the prompt and a serious item compared with the receipts for the prompt and a serious item compared with the receipts for the prompt and a serious item compared with the receipts for the prompt and a serious item compared with the receipts for the prompt and required to the read of the stage of the steam confine, or, at least, without requiring much alteration in the mechanical point of view; but as short time, the original cost of the read, is not to be gases, were carried to considerable extent, the requiring a serious item compared with the receipts for the prompt and a serious item compared with the receipts for the prompt and a serious item compared with the receipts for the prompt and the profits and the profit

"In the early part of last spring, a carriage was they are only indirectly connected with the present subject, I shall proceed at once to state, that the apparatus constructed for the purpose of working these bodies was, in May, 1825, made the basis of a steam engine, with which my first experiments were made, connected with propalling carriages on common roads."

It now goes on to detail the experiments which were made with the steam engine, and the effects observed in its action under various circumstances. It is fares a every practical objection was settled. [From the London Courier.]

It now goes on to detail the experiments which for three thousand passengers it out a single accionate the stand and recognized by the Legislature, it now become one of serious public attention, and which show the gradual progress of the invention.

It now goes on to detail the experiments which of three thousand passengers it out a single accion. It carried upwards for three thousand passengers it carried upwards of three thousand passengers it carried upwards for three thousand passengers. It carried upwards for three thousand passengers it carried upwards for three thousand passengers it carried upwards for three thousand passengers. It carried upwards for three thousand passengers it carried upwards for three thousand passengers in tout a single accion, and the effects dent, in less time than horse coaches, and at one half observed in its action under various circumstances, their fares; every practical objection was settled, and pecuniary and other advantages confirmed by

"The undertaking, which had hitherto been sidered as chimerical, or regarded as a series of losophical experiments, now became serious.

practical essay; it soldom varied more than from the increased the number of their sub-contractors, four to five minutes. Weight does not seem to have and generally with responsible man, and they express and generally with responsible man, and they express took 38 peacengers at one time, and made the distance in sixty minutes; the next journey; it took distance in sixty minutes; the next journey; it took distance in sixty minutes; the next journey it took distance in sixty minutes; the next journey; it took distance in sixty minutes; the next journey; it took distance in sixty minutes; the next journey; it took distance in sixty minutes; the next journey; it took distance in sixty minutes; the next journey; it took distance in sixty minutes; the next journey; it took distance in sixty minutes; the next journey; the next journey;

Mr. Garney states that in consequence of these proceedings, he petitioned the House of Commons, and that a Committee was appointed to inquire into the subject. The report of the committee states, that they consider the subject of licemedian on common roads the most important improvement ever introduced; that there has been no justification for such enormous talks; that steam agranges the not impure the road of s; that steam sarriages do not injure the road a ch as here coaches; they consider its practice ity fully established, and recommend legislative staction with the least possible delay.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the President and Directors of the South Carolin Canal and Railroad Company.

Cand. and Railroad Company.

GENTLEMEN—The map of the seventh residency,
which accompanies this communication, exhibits in
its red line, the final location of the Western terminating portion of the Railroad, the terms and time
for the construction of the last four miles of which,

ies and jine, the final location of the Railroad, the terms and the material is ground of the Railroad, the terms and the material is commend that turn outs and passing piaces be consumered to the last foor miles of which, he performance of which the contrigetors have a given personnel that the line of locations as it is an abstraction of the material is to be attributed mainly the failures which have an abstraction of the material is to be attributed mainly the failures which have an abstraction of the hill benefits on the first awards to a single and the failure was a single property of the amount of \$01,000 and the failure was an abstraction of the hill benefits on the first awards and failure was a single part of the turn outs of the tree of the failure was an abstract to the passent property. The cart actual of the property of the turn outs of the turn outs of the turn outs of the turn outs of the property of the turn outs of the property of the present of the failure was an abstract to the passent property of the turn outs of the turn outs of the turn outs of the turn outs of the property of the present of the turn outs of the turn outs of the present out of the present

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Oil 1

the plan recommended, as one well adapted to their road, there will remain but the determination of the points, at which to locate the necessary turn

The natural division of the road by passing places, should be into half, quarters, eighths, &c. Other circumstances will dictate trifling variations from the paints, which such a division would determine. 1st. As to the direction of the road it is important.

o place the turn outs at or near a curve.

2d. As to grade, economy of construction and facility of preparation and use, would recommend that they should be on low work and sleeper con

sing places being likewise adapted for 3d. The passing places being likewise adapted for the delivery and receipt of goods and passengers, it would be judicious so to locate them as would af-ford the greatest facility to the business of the ad-

cent country.

In the application of these principles I would renormend that turn outs and passing places be con-

of the 19th uit:

"It originated principally in the brittle quality of the wrought iron axies of the car which broke down, but defective as they were, it would not probably have taken place, had the axies never been subjected to a greater strain than from 1.2 to 3.4 of a ton per wheel.

per wheel.

The axles employed in the care first made use of on the road, were of 2.1.4 in diameter, which in carrying from 3 to 5 tons were found in some instances, to bead but in no case to break. With the view of guarding against the bending they were increased in diameter from 2.1.4 to 2.3.4 a 2.7.8, being an increase of strength in dimension of more than sifty per cent. They were obtained from persons at the north, who had made many for other roads, and the importance of the best material was strongly urged on them.

All the axles which have broken, are of this new iron and increased dimensions, and had the metal.

iron and increased dimensions, and had the metal proved sound, would have been adequate to much greater strains than it was ever intended to subject them to, but most unfortunately this has not been the case, and to the imperfection of the material is to be attributed mainly the failures which have

It is also recommended that the frames, wheels and axles intended for the passenger carriages, be never employed for any other purpose, and that the number of passengers be restricted to TWENTY with their ordinary luggage.

The following statements, in the mean time, may serve to give some idea of the extant of travel which may be calculated on, when the arrangements to accommodate are completed.

When the above arrangements are carried inteeffect, which they will be with the utmost caution
and vigilance, the probability that accidents of a
similar character will be entirely avoided, is almost made certainty.
Respectfully submitted,

HORATIO ALLEN Chief Engineer South Carolina Rail Road. Charleston, May 2, 1832.

New-York, April 28, 1832.

Herario Allen, Esq.—Dear Sir.—We are extremely sorry to hear that the axles we forwarded to you have broken. Our mill is undergoing repair. and we had the iron made at another work—and they promised it should be made out of best quality they promised it should be made out of best quality iron, or we should not have given them the order knowing the importance of having the best quality for this purpose. Our mill will be finished in all next month, when we will be able to make them equal to those made for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, none of which have ever failed.

Respectfully yours, &c.

DUNSCOME & EGLESTON.

To the President and Directors of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company.

Gentlemen: I am happy to inform the Board, that the same liberality and friendly disposition, on the part of the land owners, which was early manifested towards our undertaking, still continue una bated. The line of road throughout, to the pre cincts of Hamburg, is now occupied by the contrac-tors, and there has not occurred a single case of liti-

In the pros ecution of the work, many places high ly improved and cultivated, were necessarily laid waste and in some instances the buildings destroy-ed, or rendered unfit for the purposes intended; in all which cases the remuneration has been fixed and accepted upon terms so evidently equitable as to avoid the necessity of resorting to arbitration; with the exception of one case which as yet remains un-The number of landcase which remain to be adjusted, are but few and shall receive my im. mediate attention after the meeting of the stock-holders. There is no difficulty to be apprehended.

The order of the Board, to purchase land at or near the summit of the inclined planes, has been execu ed, as far as was deemed judicious; with the ex-ception of one tract, containing about 80 acres, for which no legal titles could be obtained. The aggre-gate quantity purchased is 271 acres. The total cost 1650 dollars.

W.W. Williams, Esq. who is an extensive landed STEAM CARRIAGES —The fellowing proprietor, owning the lands immediately adjoining of a committee of the British House the northern and western boundary of the tracts pur-chased by the company, has executed a deed, by which the Direction, should they deem it expedient to extend their plans so as to occupy his ground, shall have the power of laying it off, in such streets. shall have the power of laying it off, in such streets, squares, or lots, as they may think proper, and in consideration of the increased value accraing thereby, has obligated himself to execute a fee-simple title to the company, of each alternate square, lot, or, parcel of land. The same conditions have been acceded to by several of the lesser proprieters and no doubt is entertained, but that all will agree to a measure so obviously to their interests.

sure so obviously to their interests.

It was at one time supposed, that it would be proper to purchase a small parcel of land, at the principal passing and stopping places on the line. The importance and value of those stopping places to the proprietors of adjacent land, are now better understood and more correctly appreciated; propositions having recently been received, tendering the land becausary for the business purposes of the company, with offers to construct such works, as may be required to effect this object, free of charge. These

Stage Passengers from Columbia from 1st Fe. Do do to Columbia mbia, same tim

Do do from Augusta, from 15th February to Oth April, Do do to Augusta, same time, Do do from Camden, (no return for Febru-

Do do to Camden,

Savannah Mail, from 16th to 29th February, sengers Tickets sold in February, up

ards and refurn checks, Contractors, Workmen and others (assum per diem.

ngineers and attendants on the Engine nes'd) 7 per diem, Handa with Lumber and other materials, 7

Tickets sold in March and Checks for return,

Miscellaneous Travellers,
Tickets sold from 1st to 20th April and re-

workmen, Contractors, hands, attendants, &c. daily trips,

Total persons.

Produce, Rail Timber, Iron Spil Transported from the let Murch to the 26th 600 tons April,

Transported, month February, (assum-400 tons

This work has been performed, by the average service of one Engine, with not more than half the complement of Cars, necessary to convey a burden equivalent to her powers, as it is known that from a combination of causes, the axles of four of the Cars when heavily laden have given way.

It is creditable to the plan of constructing th roads, that it has withstood these repeated demands upon its strength and solidity, without serious injury. In no instance has a rail been broken or dis-placed, and the damage to the other parts of the oad, involved neither expense nor delay in repair

Another source of satisfaction is, that in no case were the Cars or Engines upset, they having inva-riably fallen between the rails, when the momentum e arrested, either by the wheels coming in contract with the transverse pieces, or by the resis tance produced by the sliding of the frame on the surface of the rails. Pespectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER BLAKE, Commissioner.

May 5th, 1832.

STEAM CARRIAGES -The following is the report of Com appointed to inquire into the subject of these vehicles as conveyances on common roads:

1. That carriages can be propelled by steam on ommon reads at an average rate of ten miles per

iron of proved quality will render the failure of an axle or wheel almost impossible.

With the view to the second object it is proposed instead of supporting the weight above the axle to suspend the frame below, thus bringing the crosspieces within six inches of the top of the rail, and at the same time to extend the cross-pieces two or three feet on each side.

With a frame so placed, if either wheel or axle should break, the carriage would only fall six inches, when it would be supported by the cross-pieces, and thus very much diminish the probability of any injurious results.

It is also recommended that the frames, wheels and axles intended for the passenger carriages, be ration and cost of constructing, repairing and maintaining Railroads, and of the vehicles and enginess used on them—the precise effect of such curves of different radii on the friction of carriages moving with various velocities—the effect of curves on the duration of the rails—the quantity of oil, or other unguent, required for lubricating the axles of the wagons—the effect of various rates of speed on the expense of conveyance, (embracing the weer and frequency of repairs of the road, vehicles and engines:) these, and some other taxing accounts. quency of repairs of the road, vehicles and engines;)

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these, and some other topics, present a wide field in
which Mr. Wood may hereafter labor to the great
advantage of the public, who so highly estimate the
value of his past exertions. A complete and comprehensive treatise, respecting the history, properties, and mode of constructing Railroads and their
appendages, is yet a desideratum—a word for which

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the events of every day are preparing materials, and appendages, is yet a desideratum—a word for which the events of every day are preparing materials, and which the inquiring disposition of the age most urgently demands. A hope may be expressed, that Mr. Wood and others will not discontinue their efforts until the deficiency be supplied.

The Editor has corrected a few errors, supplied some omissions, and added explanatory notes and

982 references: some information respecting recent improvements in Europe and America, and a detailed account of a number of important Railroads in both countries have been given. Two additional chiters are also appended, the first of which contain Two additional chap discussion respecting the comparative value of Rail-roads and Cauals, and the second a number of detached notes which could not be conveniently insert-

is other parts of the work.

The Editor invended to give a detailed statement of the cost, length, plan, and character of every Railroad in Europe and America exceeding five miles in extent, and an accurate list of the Canals. of Great Britain and America. The list was not yet complete, (and as some time would be necessary to perfect it.) the publishers of this edition requested that the work might appear in the present incom-plete state, and that the residue of the list might be inserted in another edition, if requisite. * * * The world is indebted to Oliver Evans, a native

The world is indebted to Oliver Evans, a native citizen of Pennsylvania, for the discovery of their latent and hitherto ansuspected value and pre-eminent importance. In 1784, he first conceived the idea of his high pressure steamengine, and the application of it to carriages, on common roads, as a metive power. He foresaw the superiority, and strenuously urged the adoption of Railways and locomotive engines in lieu of Canals, some time before the termination of the 18th century, and long fore the termination of the 18th century, and long before it had entered into the imagination of any other human being. His zealous efforts to promote this favorite scheme, were in advance of the opinions of the age; he attracted no attention, and was charged with insanity for believing in the possibility of effects which are now daily witnessed.—In 1799, he commenced the construction of a locomotive steam engine, which was to be tested on a Railway to be made for the purpose. After frequent interruptions, he completed the engine in 1801, but the lecomotive carriage was not finished for public exhibition until the latter part of the winter of 1803 mon reads at an average rate of ten miles per —4, when it commenced its majestic march through the streets of Philadelphia, in the presence of at That at this rate they have conveyed upwards least twenty thousand spectators. Mr. Evans urged, 3. That at this rate they have conveyed upwards least twenty thousand spectars. In: Evans in repeated addresses to the public, the construing of a Railroad from Philadelphia to New York, and attendance, may be under three tons.

4. That they can ascend and descend hills of considerable inclination with facility and safety.

5. That they are perfectly safe for passengers, convinced him that the prejudices and ignorance in the enterprize; experience has the property of the public of the public, the construing the possible property of a Railroad from Philadelphia to New York, in 1809, attempted to form a company for the public of the public, the construing the possible property of the public, the construing the possible property of the public, the construing the property of the public, the construing the possible property of the public property of the in 1809, attempted to form a company for the pur-pose of effecting it, purposing the investment of his whole fortune in the enterprize; experience having siderable inclination with facility and safety.

5. That they are perfectly safe for passengers.

6. That they are not, (or need not be) if properly constructed, nuisances to the public.

7. They will become a specdier and cheaper mode of conveyance than caeriages drawn by horses.

8. That as they admit of greater breadth of tire than other carriages, and as the roads are not acted on so injuriously as by the feet of horses in common draught, such carriages will cause less wear of roads than the ordinary vehicles, drawn by horses.

9. That on some roads tolls have been imposed which will be prohibitory of their being used.

whole fortune in the enterprize; experience having convinced him that the prejudices and ignorance of marking convin

present turnpikes." The reader will not fail to remark the perfect fulfilment of this prediction.

Railroads were probably invented by the ancient legyptisne—their origin can be traced to a period of the most remote antiquity. Railways, composed enterprize now exhibited in the splendid line of space of list adaptive to the passage of wheeled carriages, are still in existence in the vicinity of the quarries whence the studendous stones were extracted which whence the studendous stones were extracted which the business between the cities of New York, Providence—in dealth of the providence of the construction of the Pyramids—the business between the cities of New York, Providence and Boston, be vastly extended, the fears of Boston and Providence to the contrary notwith—the preservation for three thousand years, not-day morning from Rondout, with the coal barge four hours after their defeat at the Campo, those in hitherto imagined that they were, in fact, Railways. Their preservation for three thousand years, not-withstanding their exposure to the assaults of time, the havec of war, and the ravages of barbarians, is remarkable; whilst every vestige of the numerous Canals which were constructed by the Ptelemies, or the Callphs, in Egypt, has long since been oblit erated from the face of the earth. In Palmyra and Balbec, similar Railways still exist; and in Cyrene, in Africa, long lines of such Railways, composed of stone blocks, may yet be traced for many leagues, connecting the ruins of the once splendid cities which the modern desert contains. In Italy, parallel stene Railways are now used, and have been used for ages in the streets of Milan; they are worthy of imitation in every town. In London they have been recently introduced on the Commercial roads for several miles, and their value may be appreciated by the well ascertained fact, that a horse of the series of the series of the content. The running of the conders again in fact, Railways are now used, and have been used for ages in the streets of Milan; they are worthy of imitation in every town. In London they have been recently introduced on the Commercial roads for several miles, and their value may be appreciated by the well ascertained fact, that a horse the hards of the canal the commercial reads and their value may be appreciated by the well ascertained fact, that a horse transfer their defeat at the Campo, those in the mines of Carbendale, for Lackawana in tow, containing 460 tons of Lacka was coal, fresh frem the mines of Carbendale, for the forts capitulated, through the interposition of the facts at the Campo, these in the first and the carbon the same than a the carbon tons of Lacka was coal, fresh frem the mines of Carbendale, for the forts capitulated, through the interposition of Lacka was coal, fresh frem the mines of Lacka and the carbon the same transfer their defeat at the Campo, the interposition of Lacka was coal, fresh frem the mines of Lacka ciated by the well ascertained fact, that a horse draws nine tons on this road. Mr. Walker, the esgineer,, never dreamed that he was indebted for the plan to the engineer of the Pyramids.

[FOR THE RAILROAD JOURNAL.]

Mr. EDITOR,-We desire to see the progress o

data that will not deceive them, and are pressing the work steadily on, not quite so rapidly as the Saratoga, but perhaps as skilfully so as any other, not excepting the Camden and Amboy.

The Engineer's report proves satisfactorily that svery precaution will be taken, and every effort made, to render this a work of the first class.

With regard to solidity and durability, which must ove economy, passing as this will through a coun-y abounding with the best materials, it will untedly be equal to either of them.

We are credibly informed that this road will all be under contract by the lat of September, and a portion of it leading from Boston, 14 to 15 miles, will be completed this season. This, to be sure, is much to expect; yet we know the enterprize of the engineer and contractor to be equal to the task. He has now left this city, and will press this work on with all possible despatch, and we trust that this Company may reap a reward for their labors during another year by a good sividend upon their investments, and treat us with a joint to Boston on a Railread from Providence in a couple of hours, in stead of robbing us of our time, and smothering us with dust in the present fedious line of coaches.

Delawere and Hudson Canal.—The running of topher, and being joined by some of the Emperor's topher again infused life into the interior of servants, marched towards the city, declaring in facur country. Along the line of the canal the converse of Don Pedro I. They were met and defeated stant passage of boats heavily freighted with country by the National and Permanent Guards. About 30 produce, the increase of trade, and the incessant teaming to the opening channel to the Hudson, conversely are all having gone. produce, the increase of trade, and the increase were killed.

On the 19th, when the Drace sailed, all was quiet. The tract widely with the appearance but recently presented, when that great avenue was closed, and to Buenos Ayres. We understand that the conduct of Captain Duncan in the affair of the Falkland to the interior of this county, and, we may say, to parts of Sullivan and-Orange, is incalculable. Of this fact the citizens are becoming more and more

Accident.—On Saturday last a child, aged about 12 years, belonging to the family of Mrs. Barnes, on the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets, fell into the cistern and was drowned.

The Coroner, G. Thompson, Esq. was on Thursday last called to view the body of a man found floating near the Ferry Wharf, at this village, supposed to be M. Freeman, a tailor, who was missing, and probably fait through the ice on the night of the 25th of February last.—[Newburg Gazette of 26th]

Mr. James Smith, on hearing that a case of choice morbus had made its appearance in the King's Bence appressed himself highly delighted that the disca had been arrested at last,

Mr. Epron,—We desire to see the progress of all public improvements; and we desire that the this fact the citizens are becoming more and more relative importance of Railroads and Cauals be tested. It will be of immense importance to our country if it be found that the frost and snow are no serious obstacles, and that we can have the benefit of a Railroad to the confidence in their work remains unimpaired, and that we can have the benefit of a Railroad to the confidence in their work remains unimpaired, and that we can have the benefit of a Railroad to the confidence in their work remains unimpaired, notwithstanding the various reports in cir. Gazette, that the islanders are the descendants of a confidence, instead of the late accident, which might have produced a different effect. On the contrary, confidence, instead of being impaired, is ment ship Cemet, at their own request, on account strengthened. There has been a gradual rise of the great and increasing scarcity of water, on the confidence of the community accident alluded to, it was sold at sixty-four in land at Dahair, where the Queen had prepared contrary, confidence, instead of being impaired, is strengthened. There has been a gradual rise of the contrary, confidence of the community strengthened. There has been a gradual rise of the contrary, confidence of the community expressed by a continuation of them to the far west in the mean time complete them on the most favored routes, try the experiment, where they cannot fail to be profitable—and should there be a large expenditure, the income cannot fail to be a liberal remainder to the cannot fail to be profitable—and should there be a large expenditure, the income cannot fail to be a liberal remainder to the cannot fail to be a liberal

Maine, Rhode Island, &c. In a few years, probably, Rondout will source, &c. In a few years, probably, Rondout will source, ly be recognized as the place which bore, a few years ago, the name of the Strand.—[Ulster Plebian.]

Post Office.—We understand that a Post Office Gen lomen—we hope you will not be disploated with Cap. Driver on account of the step he is now taking. Great mortality has provailed among us since we readed on Tabite. We have baried uselve, and we fear added on Tabite. We have baried uselve, and we fear that should we remain here our number will soon be last evening at six o'clock, having left Albeny at 18 minutes past 7, A. M.; making the passage in 10 hours and 42 minutes, including stoppages.

Accident.—On Saturday last a child, aged about the family of Mrs. Barnes, on George H. Hongs.

The People of Pitcsirn's Island.

Signed on their behalt by their teacher.

George H. Hongs.

In the course of his voyage, Capt. Driver has discovered two Islands, which are not Island down on an charts. One in lat. 22, 11, S., long. 138, 42, W.; the other, lat. 21, 54, S., long. 138, 57. W.

A Linconshire man observed in company, that in some parts of the county of Lincoln the soil was so prolific, that if you torned a horse into a new mown field at night the grees would be grown up to his fottocks next morning! "Psha!" says a Yorkshireman, "if you turn a horse into a new mown field at night, in our county, you can't, find him next morning!"—[The Original.]

trol of Thos. Campbell, we think very highly : they display fine literary taste and cultivation, and deve lope skilfully and pathetically the lofty, indefinite, and impatient, aspirations of a spirit " finely touched," after excellencies dimly conceived, and possibly at all times beyond the reach of human capacity, however exalted. These papers may possibly not affect the majority of readers as powerfully as th series of The Diary of a Physician, from Blackwood's Magazine, also collected into a volume some time ago by the Harpers; but they are nevertheless of a much higher cast and more finished execution But mental suffering is less striking than physical suffering; and the sorrows and disappointments of a solitary student, though related with all the elequence of poetry, appeal with little comparative power to the tenants of a busy, bustling world. There must, however, even in such a world, be many to whom this little volume will be very welcom Bosides the Conversations, it contains several fugitive pieces, ascribed to the same pen, most of which and that the style throughout is pure, easy, and free we have admired before, without knowing whom from affected efforts at fine writing. Its conclusion we were admiring; and some of which, Monos and is so well expressed, so well timed, and so just in its Daimonos, for instance, and the Manuscript found in views, that we extract it entire:

Origin, Progress, and Fall of Italian Freedom. By the citizen, who is prosecuted for a violation of the Lorey & Loa.—This single volume here given to the

the faculty of advancing without a limit in civilization, ander their respective laws;—at such a moment, it was still more flattering and precious, in
my eyes, to lay before the two powerful astions
which glory in being without a master, the claims
of ill-fated Italy to enjoy the same freedom. I thus
found the opportunity of reproducing, in the two
languages of freemen, the memory of what Italy
was the first to achieve for obtaining the greatest of
blessings,—the memory of the impulse and example
which she gave, and which all others but followed,
—and, at the same time, the memory of those crimes

will rememory of the impulse and example
furnish examples of occurrences in Pennsylvania
—and, at the same time, the memory of those crimes

will rememory of the impulse and example
furnish examples of occurrences in Pennsylvania
—and, at the same time, the memory of those crimes blessings,—the memory of the impulse and example which she gave, and which all others but followed, —and, at the same time, the memory of those crimes of her oppressors which have robbed her of the advantages with which she sendowed the rest of the human race. It seemed to me the more rapid not always keep themselves free from temporary excital of the starting up of Italy from her slumber,—the stronger would be the impression, and the greater-the facility with which I could serze, in the most powerful nation in Christendom, the registance of the stronger would be the impression, and the greater-the facility with which I could serze, in the most powerful nation in Christendom, the registance of the stronger would be the impression, and the greater-the facility with which I could serze, in the most powerful nation in Christendom, the registance of the Executive to requisitions of the National Bank; the dependence and interest of the one dependence and individual liberties are indissolubly and expediency of which that influence of novelty by which petty

London, January, 1832.

THE ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE The Unique and Nature of the Referentative tare will only take for their guide the spirit of the and Federative Institutions of the U. States of constitution, and scrupulously abstain from imposing fore the N. Y. Historical Society; April, 1832: by Wai. Beach Lawrence.—"It was upon a raw and gusty day," that in a vast new hall, unconscious of any fires, we listened in company with a large audi.

No are associations. Mr. President, such as ours. ence to this discourse; and when we say, that notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, it was listened to by all with unbroken attention, we proounce its best eulogy.

It will amply sustain in the closet the impression made on its delivery; and we regret that our crowded columns to-day prohibit extracts as copious as we should desire to make.

The title prefixed to this discourse is so descrip tive, as to supersede the necessity of any analysis of it here. We can only say that the history of our in-stitutions is briefly but clearly traced in its pages,

a Mad-House, have been republished in this paper.

The History of the l'Italian Expusion, or the Should Congress transgress their legitisante bounds.

Carey & Lea.—This single volume here given to the public, and constituting vol. 15 of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, republishing by Carey & Lea, comprises the substance of Sismond's larger and already classical work on the History of the Italian Republics. We cannot better state the motives for this most acceptable abridgement than by giving the Author's Parracs.—"Would it be possible to comprize the History of the Italian Repulics in a single volume?" This question, addressed to me by Dr. Lardner, the learned editor of the Cabinet Cyclopædia, gave birth to the present work. It was flattering to me to be associated, in a great historical undertaking, with the mest distinguished English writers; but, at a moment when the rights of nations are weighed anew in the balance of public opinion,—when diplomacy and war have been invoked, in turn, to give or take away from astions the faculty of advancing without a limit in civilization, the surpression of the faculty of advancing without a limit in civilization, the power fast been found adequate to meets, it was still more flattering and precious in little power fast been found adequate to means, under their respective laws;—at such a more fast and though the act may have been been been declared rull. Warned by the experience of the confederacy, effectual care was early taken by Congress to prevent the power of the Supreme Court, when exercised within its constitutional sphere, being rendered to conform to its desirent, and, at the same time, to conform to its desirent, and, at the same time, to conform to its desirent, and, at the same time, the decrees of the federal judiciary are not each like those of the Amphietyonic Council against the Phociana, by carrying war into a territory, but are rendered apperative by the mild and peaceful little power of the forty three years that the constitution has been in operation, this power has been found adequate to the forty three years that the constitution has been in operation, this power has been found adequate to

NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

MAY 26, 25, 26, 30, 31, JUNE 1-1832.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Convensations of an Americous Student we into the depisodes without regret, the vicissitudes one which has recently come up from another State, with other preceding one which in the Virginia a covereign panages; and though in the Virginia and though which in Italy produced lasting results; and those twich, on the contrary, produced none. I underly the pieces collected to the contrary, produced none. I underly the pieces collected to the contrary, produced none. I underly the pieces collected to the contrary, produced none. I underly the pieces collected to the contrary, produced none. I underly the pieces collected to the publisher of the first time by Messrs. Harper in this volume are ascribed to Mr. Bulwer; though we suppose the publishers have other than internal evidence to warrant them in doing so. Of the "Conversations," which we read with great interest in the contrary of the contrary. The collisions, which now meanage us are states, I have studied to portray, within a compass ont, assuredly, to be lightly regarded. It is, however or satisfactory to know, that to emancipate one of the contract of stone of the federal arch—requires but liberal appro-priations from a redundant treasury. As to the dis-content classwhere prevalent—if our national legisla-ture will only take for their guide the spirit of the

Nor are associations, Mr. President, such as a without their utility in contributing to the perpution of a system which has fully solved the problem to produce "the greatest happiness of greatest number." No researches can be made seciations, Mr. President, such as ours, outing to the perpetually solved the problem our history, without our being constantly reminded of the thousand ties by which all the colonies were early connected, while a recollection of the efforts made in a common cause which has been the admiration of mankind, and in the formation of a constitution, which is universally exteem d a model for the imitation of all free nations, is eminently calcuand to sacrifice all sordid views at the altar of the Union. lated to induce us to surrender all sectional fe

As Rome extended her conquests, not only were the inhabitants of the other Italian towns incorpe-rated with her, but the rights of citizenship were accorded to whole nations of barbarians, as they were termed, whose local position forbade any real participation in political power. The consequence was, that abuses of every sort were practised by the functionaries in the remote provinces, from whom all real amenability to the Senate and people of Rome was removed, and the division of the empire, had no other causes contributed to it, must have b een brought about by the inability of the superintending authori-ty to afford that pretection, for life and property, which is the great end of civil government.

The unwise rejection of the federative system has for the last half century, placed the people of France

at the mercy of the m at the mercy of the moss, who have successively ob-tained the central of the capital, while the practical inconveniences of a republic, one and indivisible, tended most effectually te reconcile the provinces to the unurpation of Napoleon, and to the downfal of democratical institutions.

In the United States, the powers committed by the

people to their state governments place the inhabi-tants of the most distant parts of the Union on an equality with those in the neighborhood of the fede-ral district, and indeed the citizene of Maine and Louisiana enjoy a participation in political power even denied, for peculiar reasons, to those who are domiciliated within the very precincts of the capital. The rallying points, also, which the States furnish for the vindication of political rights, afford the most offectual guarantees, which human ingenuity can desire against the universities of future Nacoliera.

vise, against the usurpation of future Napoleons.

At the same time, our federal institutions enable us, in our relations with foreign powers, to assume that attitude, and command that consideration which would never be accorded to inconsiderable states or principalities. Our citizens, instead of hemometrical to the accorded to the states of the stat principalities. Our citizens, instead of henry re-stricted to the circuit of a few miles around the spot in which they were born, have secured to them an almost interminable range of country, in which to advance their fortunes and provide for their happiname. And whatever may be the policy of their own or other governments as to the free interchange of commedities, they was at heart the policy of their own

DESIGN.

The picture called "Spalatro's Vision of the Ricody Hand," is undoubtedly the most conspicuous to be seen here this season. It is from the pencil of our distinguished countryman, Washington Allston, A. R. A., &c.

In require this season of the pencil of our distinguished countryman, Washington Allston, A. R. A., &c.

In require this season of the pencil of our distinguished countryman, Washington Allston, A. R. A., &c.

This painting is worthy of Salvator Rosa, who delighted in portraying scenes of savage grandeur. Few pictures succeed in depicting the more violent Sec. 4th. Provides, that after the 3d of March.

we behold one of the most splendid paintings that this country can boast of,—nay, any country. This picture, though small, and having only two figures of the subject. The artist, in taking the subject of the subject. The artist, in taking the subject of the sub ject of this picture from Mrs. Radcliffe's romance of "The Italian," consulted his own vivid and power.

We annex a Synopsis of the Bull accompanying repeated. The duties on wool, and woollen goods, ful imagination; and he has done justice to the author in making the canvass alive, (if the expression may be used) with a scene so graphic, that we can Abstract of the Tariff bill reported by the Committee on Man
Abstract of the Tariff bill reported by the Committee of Synopsis of the Bull accompanying repeated. The duties on wool, and woollen goods, for he paid in cash, or placed in the public stores under bond, at the risk of the importer, the duties however to be paid one half in three months. The value of goods to be determined by appraisance, who "The Italian,' consulted his own vivid and power-

hardly divest ourselves of the idea, that the dark and subtle Schedoni, and the brutal Spalatro are before us.

The scene represented is the old lonely dwelling on the Adriatio, where Elena di Rosalba was imprisoned by Schedoni. While Schedoni and Spalatro are approaching the stairs leading to Ellena's chamber with guilty steps, we see the assassin start that in terror, and sairs firmly the arm of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Second of the Constitution of the Second of the rates of the same advantages as our own vessels.

Abstract of the Tariff bill reported by the Committee on Mannjactures.

Abstract of the Tariff bill reported by the Committee on Mannjactures.

Ist. Wool, the cost of which shall not exceed a sail have power to examine the importer or consigned upon oath.

Sec. 10. A drawback to be allowed on articles used in the construction of ships and yessels of \$2 conts.

Sec. 10. A drawback to be allowed on articles used in the construction of ships and yessels of \$2 conts.

Sec. 11. An additional duty of ten per cent on the rates of this tariff, in goods imported in foreign wessels, except those of nations entitled by treaty, and carpetings 25 cents, except Brussels, which has intercor, and sairs firmly the arm of the Constitution of which shall not exceed a stail have power to examine the importer or consigned upon oath.

Sec. 10. A drawback to be allowed on articles used in the construction of ships and yessels of \$2 conts.

Sec. 11. An additional duty of ten per cent on the rates of this tariff, in goods imported in foreign to the same advantages as our own vessels.

Sec. 11. That the advantages as our own vessels.

Sec. 16. That the advantages of duty on the rates of duty on t ber with guilty steps, we see the assessin start back in terror, and seize firely the arm of the Confewer, who grasps the dagger resigned by the atfrighted Spalatro, on byholding, in his "mindope," a bloody hand brought to his view, by the
workings of a guilty equacience. His eyes appear
really to "follow some object along the passage,
and they express horror and dismay; his nostrils are
distended; he breathes thick and heavy; his chest
appears to have convolsively; all the miscales of
the neck and breast brought into play, are strongly
daysloped. We can alimost believe we hear him say,
in answer to the Monk, "No, Signor, the wealth of
there:" "His ir raising his arm and pointing out the
object of his terror, and his whole frame seems convulsed with fearful amotion. Over his shoulders
hange the cloak destined to wrap the body of Elleus
in after the perpetration, of the intended murder,
He is attried in the dress of one of the Neapoilian
Lararoni, with bege bare, and exhibiting a man of
autrority. Schedoni, (his employer) is a monk of
the Spirito Santo at Naples, and a most communant to
the souther schedules. The serve was a serve of the strength and the work there;
"He is a tried in the dress of one of the Neapoilian
Lararoni, with bege bare, and exhibiting a man of
autrority. Schedoni, (his employer) is a monk of
the Spirito Santo at Naples, and a most communant to
the souther schedules. The serve was a serve the serve was a serve the spirite Santo at Naples, and a most communitation to the serve was a serve the serve was a serve the serve was a serve the serve

In shape and gesture proudly eminent,
Stood like a tower:

He fears nothing; his head, his whole frame, is

dissentions, while the other is required to protect us from what is even more to be deprecated, that tyran and despotism, which would but too probably follow in the train of consolidation.

Young Man's Own Boek, 1 vol. Key, Mielko & Biddle, Philada.—If half that Mrs. Trollope says of American mamers be true, such a work is not only much needed by the rising generation, but may well be recommended to that which is passing away. Things, however, (though it must be confessed that the generic term of "a spitting people," has not the generic term of "a spitting people," has not quite as bad as the fair Briton would have them. Still there is room for improvement; and a manual

Still there is room for improvement; and a manual like this compilation of essays upon morals and manners, may by many be found a useful monitor and companion in the daily conduct of life.

This picture is certainly exquisitely finished; the casks, 6 cents a gallon—white wines in bottles, 22 cents a gallon—French wines in bottles, 22 cents a gallon.

The picture called "Spalatro's Vision of the Bloody Hand" and Spalatro's Vision of the Bloody Hand" are perfect models; you can trace a gallon—French wines in bottles, 22 cents a gallon—French wines in bottles, 22 cents a gallon—French wines in bottles, 22 cents a gallon—white wines, do 10 cents a gallon—french wines in bottles, 22 cents a gallon—french wines of France, viz., red in the wines of the wines in bottles, 22 cents a gallon—french wines in bottles, 22 cents a gallon.

I remain, Mr. Editor, most respectfully,

AN IDLEA.

Exceeding that sum, to be paid as by the present law. The act authorizing the deposite of teas, to be repealed. The duties on wool, and woollen goods, to be repealed.

In shape and centre proudly eminent, Stood like a lower:

So on his faded cheek, but under brows

Of danneless courage, and considerate pride, Walting revenge; cruel hie eye," &c. &c.

Se fears nothing; his head, his whole frame, is a not not so that of the affrighted assessin; he can be canked by a shadow, as the ignorant and addly startled by a shadow, as the ignorant and despression show a determined spirit; he medities death, the deed must be done, the victim is

one to the square yard; cotton bagging 3.2 cents and size of children for the square yard; cotton bagging 3.2 cents and like a lower thirty and forty years ago; yet North Carolina, one of the old thirteen States, is not able to support one semi-weekly paper! To what is this great difference owing? The soil and climate of the casks, 2.1.2 cents—white clayed or powdered augar, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for the great increase and prosperity of the one, and the stationary for

Register.]

beautiful correspondent—(we know she must be share of good things to be got on the other side. beautiful from the delicacy of her hand-writing, and The exulting looks of this party in either extremity the taste with which her seal is chosen)—"for Hea. would be forgiven, however, even by those who most ven's sake do, dear Mr. Editor, give us a little more disapprove of trimming courses. Human Nature,—to the original, may be thus rendered. light reading in that solemn paper of yours. We as some English sage profoundly remarks,-" Huask not fer humor, we ask not for sentiment ;-give man Nature is Human Nature"—a pithy aphorism, us anything, Sir, but those never-ending documents, which selves the thousand secrets of our hearts bet and everlasting debates." How shall we reply to ter than all the apothegms of Bacon, La Bruyere or this? Is not the fair monitor, who thus takes us to Rochefoucault, and makes it perfectly intelligible, task, aware that we can hardly make even the at-tempt to please her, until Congress rises? Does she his umbrella in an unexpected shower is derived from not know, that that mighty body absorbs within it. the reflection that less provident people are scudding in the country, and that, though "graceful trifling" when sauntering along in a cool summer dress on a may not be their forte, yet that in "serious trifling" hot day, he feels such a severeign contempt for the they represent the whole of the nation. Has she unhappy wight, who leaving home when the mornany idea of the pains that are taken in writing out ing was cold and lowering, is new returning to it at menced our rambling remarks) dwells much upon those speeches and reports; and that, if editors die sultry noon, encumbered with a bale of broadcloth the influence of "Le mois Florial" upon the head and not, by publishing, make their compositors read in the shape of a Spanish cloak upon his shoul-heart of a poet. The early spring months, howthem, these brilliant productions of intellect would ders. These elementary dissentions, now that the ever, and it is not unnatural, considering the elibe entirely wasted and thrown away? - a piece of last North-Easter, who, between the public and mate in which, during his brief career, he wrote, are prodigality which, if the unhappy speeches and ourselves, is suspected of being at the bottom of the his especial favorites of all in the year, as may be documents were compliments and billetdoux, our whole business, has blown himself out, may, not seen by the third stanzas of those we have here rengentle correspondent would consider highly crimi. withstanding the unsettled state of the sky to-day, dered from the original, not very skilfully, though to the poverty of ideas she so complimentarily ascribes to us, she has provided as fit matter to make leafy month of June, -the month, which in our green a couple of paragraphs upon .. "The weather," and forest land, is the blithest of the year, -when brooks combine the two, and prose about both together.

If people only paused to reflect how much they are indebted to the weather for an exhaustless subject of conversation, they would at least speak more charitably, if they did not cease to abuse it altogether; and yet, it must be confessed, that the unkindly skies we have shivered under during this though they may talk of Mey forever, this is the Spring, are, in the absence of mad dogs, and the nen-appearance of the cholera, fair game for the croakers. We have not, to be sure, had one of those "real storms" which some tourist tells of, when, after a preliminary flourish of a shower a minute for three weeks together, "it sets in to rain,"-they don't say how long. But wind and storm have just souffled sufficiently to keep the atmosphere in con fusion, and mislead many well meaning people as to which having the ascendancy, they should join in their allegiance. A peep into Broadway, an unusual thing for us, the other day, enabled us to reconnoitre the contending factions to advantage. The storm party, or winter people, we observed were generally arrayed in cloaks, or wrappers, and foraging caps while the sunshine party, or those who insist upon it that it is spring, were uniformed in white vests and drilling trowsers. Those who had joined neither party. of whom, by the bye, there were the greater number observed were in a state of armed neutrality, and with coats buttoned to the chin and dark keen look ing umbrellas, presented a very warlike appearance Like all neutrals, however, they occasionally swerved toward one party or the other of the bell gerents as either attained the ascendancy. When the cloudy banner of the winter party was floating in murky folds through the sky, they shook out their umbrellas and buttoned their coats still closer, with a mos unpardonable air of satisfaction at being thus pre pared for what might happen, and not having con itted themselves upon the other side. When the suffron standard of the sunshine faction would

lina, is clogged with that bane of prosperity—Slave—occasionally stream across the heavens, these wily ry! If there be any other cause for this vast difference between the prosperity of the two States, we should be glad that some of our readers would tell us what it is and if no other can be shown, is not the subject one which calls for, and ought to receive, our most serious consideration?—[Raleigh (N. C.)] politician, who, having been long "upon the fence," that he ever wrote was in June. Lachrymose LIGHT READING .- "For Heaven's sake," says a is just stepping ever in right time to come in for a self all the "humor" and " sentiment" that is affoat along like drowned rats beside him; or why, again, remarkable for their June flirtations with the Muses. nal. To show her, however, in what excellent part be considered as nearly terminated; and the poets they may give some idea of his slipshod style: we take her suggestions, we adopt without hesita. may now safely begin to prose about verdant fields tion the two subjects which, out of consideration and bland skies, and the prosers to poetize about big peas and giant strawberries. June is at hand,—the Besoin D'Aimer;" taking the liberty, however, to run clearest, birds sing sweetest, and flowers are most fragrant,-when the blue violet stude the meadow, and the dogwood blessoms float among the undulating foliage like the foam which flecks a troubled sea, -and when green fields and green turtle attract all the sensible inhabitants of this goodly city to Hoboken. This is the month of months: yes, month, when sweetest in the maiden's ear,

ands Love's delightful story. And these famous fellows the poets, who in time of old knew every thing, were well aware of this fact in natural history. Celadon, whom we may suppose come down to us, and in the portrait of his mistress Calanthe, which we will take the liberty of quesing, twice repeats the name of the month :

Sofie as ye slomberes of a lake when sleepynge Bye windes untroubled in ye midnight moon Pure as ye dew ye unsullied floweres accepynge Wilk gem ye meadowes neath ye skyes of June Bright as ye fauncies of a poet's dreamynge Ere o'er his soul ye heartlesse world bath reigned Or sorrowea teares have dimmed yere earlie beamyng Or sins foule blotte ye facry there stayned. I ween so gentel and so pu Courses lifes currents thro' her virgin veins Like Junes bright heavens when we daybeam wapes, &c. &c.

The minor posts indeed generally, as they deal tremely fond of conceits about this month. Sospiri, tion, have daily cause to regret. whose amoreus ditties are for the most part of too warm a complexion to be recommended to the indis-

Do i not love thee? thou knowed I do: And even while eigning to doubt me
Thou knowest my heart is so tender and true
It would wither in heaven without thee. Then why, while the spirit of blies is abroad. In the blue of the sky and the balm of the fi ould the demon Distrust, with his visage abhorred, ver steal into hearts so confiding as ours.

The melanchely Moltinez again might be adduced as another instance of influence of this month upon minds of the poetic temperament. The last p extravagant as it is, it has a tenderness abo which shows that the ill-fated author was affected by the mellow skies under which he composed. to the original, may be thus rendered :

That I do love thee, well oh well thou knowest, That I do love thee, well on well thou and thou tearest.

Even while with doubts my injured heart thou tearest.

That I do love thee, though thou near bestowed. One lock to tell a thought of me thou wearest: But that I hold thee of allbeings dearest. As of all women I do think the fairest; That thou to my soul art, of creation, agarest -perchance nor haply carest

The minor French school, however, are still more

There are some mon outs when one really feels (I know what I'm about to say's abourd) As if his heart within its cells co Mid ruder thoughts, "some still presentiment Of sweet wants"-(as Goethe renders senti A kind of sender yearning, deep though quiet, Which is not love as novels love exp Nor love as in young veins at times he'll riot. But something softer far-yet whose exce es partakes of both of these together. And steals on one in early spring-time weather When from the ground the silver haze steals out Softning the landscape with its warm veil, over Suppling the rigid limbs of trees, shout Which the warm and wanton breezes hover, ager their earliest vernal charms to rife-Le and kiss the buds just springing into life.

Pm not romantic-but, upon my word,

We must refer our fair correspondent to the rest of the poem for the ensay upon the Besoin D'Aimer. to have been a cotemporary of Chaucer, dwells ro. which she asks at our hands; for the Devil who, is peatedly upon it in the few of his poems which have now at our elbow, just as we were toiling on in our translations in the hope of soon arriving at something which would suggest an instructive moral to wind up with, cuts our operations short by refusing to take more copy, leaving us in a predicament which will at once suggest to the mind of the reader the old monkish saw :

Fromme trifles when, or workes of euil Light minded men would turn y'em straight Ycometh even then ye deuil And whispereth yt is too late

NEW GASETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AME. nica.-We have before us the Prospectus of a work, about to be published, under this title, which will, we hope, meet with general patronage—for the want of such a book, more or less felt we are pernore in prettyisms than the heroic bards, are ex-suaded by all readers, is one which we, in our voca-

The name of the gentlemen who undertake this criminate reader, has dated the most of his pieces in curacy, knowledge and care with which it will be June. His songs will hardly bear translation, but the render will excuse one verse of the sparkling and Mr. Theodere Dwight, Jr. of this city—the for. compiled. They are Mr. Wm. Darby, of Maryland, ner of whom, as a Geographer, is well known, and both of whom have heretofore proved their skill, as well as care, in descriptive and statistical publica-tions. The publisher is Mr. Hepkins, of Hartford,

Connecticut. The volume—for it is expected to Washington, no adjustment of the Tariff at this seacompress the whole matter into one volume—will sion is probable.

This, we repeat, must be matter of general reprinted, as well as the manner in which the matters are treated, strike us, from some pages we have seen as specimens of the work, very favorably. Carolina from the Union, but as leaving for another of Russia or Austria, but not of so civilized Congress what none so well and fitly as this can do that this see.

In passoment of Dr. Howe.—The Boston Co er contains a letter from Dr. Howe.—The Boston Co er contains a letter from Dr. Howe.—The Boston Co er contains a letter from Dr. Howe.—The Boston Co er contains a letter from Dr. Howe.—The Boston Co er contains a letter from Dr. Howe.—The Boston Co er contains a letter from Dr. Howe.—The Boston Co er contains a letter from Dr. Howe.—The Boston Co er contains a letter from Dr. Howe.—The Boston Co exclusion is probable.

This, we repeat, must be matter of general reprinted, as well as the manner in which the matters gret, not only as it may—and Mr. McDuffie says in leaving Berlin for Elding. I thought of a deed only of charity and humanity, which mi indeed, get me the ill will of a government like of Russia or Austria, but not of so civilized of Russia or Austria. I was free from all properties of the work, very favorably.

Language of the work of the work of the work of the strike us from Dr. Howe.—The Boston Co contains a letter from Dr. Howe.—The Boston Co contains a letter from Dr. Howe.—The Boston Co contains a letter from Dr. Howe.—The Howe.—The Boston Co contains a letter from Dr. Howe.—The Howe.—The Boston Co contains a letter from Dr. Howe.—The Boston Contains a letter from Dr. Howe.—The cont

cey, Gen. Scott, Mr. Gallatin, Don Thos. Gener, Mr.

[From the Gazette.]
The Irving Dinner was celebrated last evening is coming our citizens and the renown a manner becoming our citizens and the renowned guest of the occasion. The attendance was nu merous and joyous. We can offer at present but a brief notice of the festival, reserving the details for a future day, when we hope to offer a correct and full account of the happy speeches and toasts which were given. The Chair was taken by Ex. Chancel. were given. The Chair was taken by Ex-Chancellor Kent. The Vice Presidents were Messrs. P. Hone, J. Duer, Professor Renwick. T. L. Ogden, S. Swartwout and Charles Graham. The President in giving as a toast the health of the illustrious quest, Washington Irving, prefaced it with some felicitous remarks. The reply of Mr. Irving was full of animation and feeling. He adverted with rapture to his return to "his own, his native land,"

Judging from these specimens, it will not be a mere barren catalogue of names, and latitude, and Jongitude, but a descriptive account of the situation, products, population, and various pursuits, of the different states, counties, towns, parishes. &c. Eq. through the states of the menufactures, with the diminished wants and Germany was but a positive of the states.

Mr. Editor.—On Friday evening last I attended the "Anniversary of the Philolexian Society," in the College Chapel. It was a source of unmixed by the light which comes in from a little grate pleasure to see so much of the youth and beauty of window or air-hole, eight feet from the floor. I a cey, Gen. Scott, Mr. Gallatin, Don Thos. Gener, Mr. Le Ray de Chaumont, Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Mr. Stewart Newton, Messrs. E. and J. T. Irving, J. K. Paulding, and others. Apologies for unavoidable absence from Count Survilliers, G. C. Verplanck, the Governor, &c. &c. were read.

[From the Goverte.]

pleasure to see so much of the youth and beauty of this great and populous city, assembled on the occasion. To the gentlemen who spoke it must have been gratifying that so numerous and respectable an audience graced the performance by their presence and applicate. While our fair countrywomen continue to evince so deep an interest in these laudable exhibitions, the cause of literature cannot fail to describe the sentinel's heel, as he paces up and down the corridor.

The a weary life this, are been above, and buts and bars around me; "

Agentich

flourish. The opening address was worthy of the orator As a composition it was fine, but suffered no small but bissuit, injury in consequence of a false etiquette, which I bres to disse injury in consequence of a false etiquotte, which I be believe, requires all discourses, at these particular periods, to be read. This absurd regulation—if such there be—will almost, in all cases, impart a degree of monotonous mannerism, not easily avoided, by the most experienced public speaker. The digression on England and her institutions might, to some, appear rather tedious and irrelevant: but the benefits derived from the Reformation were unquestion—its derived from the respect of the second to complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect; plain fond is not complain of them in that respect is no Hors, J. Duer, Professor Renewick, T. L. Ogden, S. Swattwout and Charles Graham. The Free fact in giving as toast the health of the lituations upon the state of the professor of the state of the state

IMPRISONMENT OF DR. Howz.—The Boston Co tudes, population, and various pursuits, of the different states, counties, towns, parishes, &c. &c. throughest the United States, embracing all the information to be derived on these heads from the census of the Government, it is impossible to doubt; to raise millions more than the needful expenses of the Government, it is impossible to doubt; to raise millions more than the needful expenses of the Government, it is impossible to doubt; the first the intention of the government the seems to us, be with the doubt; the first the combination of the Government, it is impossible to doubt; the first the intention of the government there. The will the first the intention of the government there are seen to us,

but I keep a good heart, and recollect when I was shat up in a little castle in Candin, with no food but bissuit, and the Movlem dogs whetting their sabres to dissect us when we should have eaten all our

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM EUROPE. - By the North America, from Liverpool, we have papers of let met. from that port, and of 30th April from London; and the Napoacket ship of 94th April, from Liverpool, sup he intermediate files.

Parliament having, after the second reading of Reform Bill, adjourned to the 7th May, there is for a time a pause in the discussion of that absorb

From the Continent, the accounts are peaceful. e Paris Constitutionnel, indeed, has discovered a at project of Prince Metternich to organize a an confederacy against France, in favor of Duke of Angouleme, not the Duke of Bor. deaux, and details certain military movements of Austria in Italy, in evidence of its discovery; but t does not appear that any other journalist attached my credit to this mare's sest; and the whole imd project is of the most extreme improbability. affair of the Ancona excursion, (inexpliable as it has always seemed, and still seems to us, Swiss troops in the papal service could relieve them.

run a much more fatal course than in the English you of more than a month ago, is about to take place.

capital. The last bulletin reports in Paris 193 You will find in the journals I send you herewith,

re estimates the whole deaths up to 26th April, rossly exaggerated. On this head, the Lundon ator of 28th April, says

"The Cholera has sensibly declined in Paris; but ravages, both in the capital and in the provinces of the flatter affair, that of M. Thorn, is still in the same state. The couriers sent to the Hague by Sir Robert Adair and M. de Tallenay have brought the answer of the Dutch Government. It consists of the declaration that King Williams Consists of the declaration that King Williams Consists of its ravages, both in the capital and in the provin 25th, gives 281 deaths. at all, short of 15,000. It is remarkable, among all the sickness, that only three English residents at Paris are reported. The last persons of rank at-

The report of the Cholera having appeared at Ha-

The reports of M. Perrier's health are very con-The only fact certainly known is, that is still incapable of attending to his duties. Seni is said to be equally so. Under such cirs, a change, or at the least a modification of the Ministry, was deemed inevitable. The Lendon Standard gives two lists. At the head of

M. D'Argout Minister of Commerce M. D'Argout do. Public Instruction do. Foreign Affairs do. War do. Finance

These are reported lists merely, and M. Perrier may triumph over the Cholers and the Mouvement. For Sebustiani, it is confessed that no return of strength is to be anticipated.

The Chamber of Deputies had been prorogued.

From Portugal we only hear of fresh atrocities mmitted by Miguel. His time will come.

[Private Correspondence of the London Times.]
Baussels, Friday Evening, April 27.—The affair
of the ratifications, and the abduction of M. Thorn, have for some days past exclusively occupied our minds. With regard to the former of these ques-tions, the Belgic minister has committed a signal blunder in not communicating to the Chamber the restrictions attached to their ratifications by Prussia and Austria. The backwardness is now likely to have a bad effect, because the journals publish this morning from your paper of the 23d, the terms of the foreign intelligence. The long expected rations of Austria and Prussia have arrived, whilst of the Emperor Nicholas is still delayed. There is a sort of restrictive provision in the ratification of Prussia, which exempts from the scope of the articles cable as it has always seemed, and still seems to us, modifications in the treaty, already sufficiently volument of the French is amicably settled; minous of itself. It is universally thought here that of the treaty the cession and "xchange of a great per the part of the French would still remain sometime till the Belgic ministers know the modifications which igh the French would still remain sometime, till the Belgic ministers know the modifications which The Belgian treaty yet wants the ratification of Russia, and by way of complicating the difficulties, the Belgian Governor of the territory of Luxem. The Senate only bed ing at present assembled, it seems the only body that can make observations; but the 10th May is not far distant, and then the Chamber of Representatives will be assembled, and it will surely be more urgent and more energetic. It is certain, however, that the authority of the King of Holland.

The Cholera, which had all but ceased in London, was also diminishing in Paris; though there it had not been defined to a conclusion,—at least every thing denotes this; and, first of all, the naturalization of the greater powers, thay must give up and the matter to a conclusion,—at least every thing denotes this; and, first of all, the naturalization of the greater powers, thay must give up and the matter to a conclusion,—at least every thing denotes this; and, first of all, the naturalization of the greater powers, that he bring the matter to a conclusion,—at least every thing denotes this; and, first of all, the naturalization of the greater powers, thay must give up and accept them. The Senate only bed difficulties, and then the other express acquisecence, it is difficulties, and then the other express acquisecence, it is difficulties, and then the other express acquisecence, it is difficulties, and many of the dutais of the treaty cation without their express acquisecence, it is difficulties, and many of the dutais of the treaty cation without their express acquisecence, it is difficulties, and many of the dutais of the treaty cation without their express acquisecence, it is difficulties, and many of the dutais of the treaty cation without their express acquisecence, it is difficulties, and many of the dutais of the treaty cation without their express acquisecence, it is difficulties, and many of the dutais of the treaty cation without their express acquisecence, it is difficulties, and many of the dutais of the treaty cation without their express acq deaths on that day. In London, from the commencement of the disease to the 28th of April, the
deaths were 1336—the cases, 2542. The total of
touths in all Great Britain was 3229—of cases 8879.

In Paris, according to accounts previous to those
by the North America, the total of deaths from the
commencement of the malady to 14th of April was
7031, as follows:—Deaths in private houses, de.
clared at the Maieries, 4086; in civil establishments
and hospitals, 3040; in military establishments,
505. We do not find in our London papers any
later account of the sum total of cases or deaths,
and only imperfect and disconnected statements of
the daily builletins; but as from the 14th the deaths
appear to have diminished daily, it follows that the
content of them.

You will find in the journals I sond you berewith,
the text of the law presented yesterday to the Senate
for this purpose by the Minister of Justice. You are
aware that the only object of this naturalization is
to invest him with the only object of the maintainent of the War Department. We are about
to adopt a new plan of defence for Flanders.—
It consists in establishing there two divisions,
the one of from 10,000 to 12,000 men, to remain
constantly on the frontiers of Holland, the other
one point to another. The command of this
last corps is confined to General Neillon. These
arrangements, and some other less important, indic
cate profity plainly that no great faith is placed in
the maintenence of peace. The consequence of the
ratifications of Prussia and Austria will thus only be
to histen the cates arrive, France and England
will have played, in this affair of protocols, a part
literated the maintenence of the part of them. Our dispersions, the content of the sum total of retarding it.—
Should such a crisis arrive, France and England
will have played, in this affair of protocols, a part er of 20,000, at which remor in the London will have played, in this affair of protocols, a part little worthy of them. Our diplomatists, however, are not disconcerted. M. Van de Weyer, in particular, pretends that Belgium has some dozons of re-sources for extricating herself. I shall only observe, that one would be quite enough, provided it were a

nere or loss severely attacked has been stated, the declaration that King William's Government the declaration that King William's Government did not order the arrest of M. Thorn; but that since the is arrested it is necessary, before taking any declaration, to ascertain the causes and circumstances of ascertain that only three English residents the arrest. It appears that little success is expected

The result of the course which, in the extremity of his danger, his physicians were forced to adopt. He is now suffering from an affection of the brain which renders it essential that he should be kep perfectly quiet, and his dearest friends are no longer visit him. Still, however, there that quiet will restore him to comparative health o body and to perfect sanity of mind.

ody and to perfect sanity of mind. In consequence of this deplorable event-aplorable, considering how much the frie der in France, and of peace in Europe, relied on the integrity and judgment of M. Perrier—it be necessary to make some changes in the French Ministry. A master-mind, like that of M. Perrier, is not to be found in the moderate party; but it is quite possit for the present at least, to carry on the administ tion in the name and spirit of M. Perrier, with su a person as M. Guizot at its head. His name mentioned, and, we think, with probability, for he a moderate man, and enjoys at once the re the nation, and the esteem of the King.

the Belgic ministers know the modifications which must be submitted to, and are making arrangements beforehand in order to induce the Chambers to give up as Antwerp cannot be wrested from them without force, all resistance and accept them. The Senate only bearing at present assembled, it seems the only body that

hunt the lion, and unless they are assisted by the arms and valor of the greater powers, they must give up he chase. It is not very probable, we should think, hat a French army will be permitted to assist the Seignon in the siege of the citadel of Antwerp, on The worst part of the intelligence from France is the ravage committed by the cholera. Though the violence of this plague has somewhat abated, the numbers attacked still continue very large; and according to the report of a distinguished physician, resident in Faris, we are assured that, from the cruption of the theirs up to the property of the continue very large; and according to the report of a distinguished physician, resident in Faris, we are assured that, from the cruption of the their up to the present date, twenty thousand persons are ascertained to have died of this disorder in the French capital alone. But the infection is not confined sons are ascertained to have oled of this disorder in the French capital alone. But the infection is not confined to Pagis. It has establised itself in the Department of the Seine and Marne, has visited Rouen, and is daily expected in the south and west of France.

LONDON, April 28.—The cholera has broke out with great virulence at Havra-do-Grace, and a great number of the German emigrants from the borders of the Rhine, who had arrived at that port with the view of mbarking there for America, have fallen-

The Protest against the Reform Bill, signed by the The Protest against the Reform Bill, signed by the Duke of Wellington and seventy-three other Peers, is said to be the composition of Earl Bathurst. Lord Holland drily observed to the noble Earl in the House—" I see you have said nething in the Protest about a creation of Peers"—alluding to the fact that the Bathurst Peetaga was one of the batch created by Lord Oxford in the reign of Anne. The Tory Earl was much.

It is with feelings of no common pleasure that are enabled to state, with certainty, that the king, he at length thought proper to restote the Earl of Dun donald (late Lord Cochrane) to the full possession of the rank in the British navy.—[True Sun.]

The letters from Ancona, dated the 11th instant that only three English residents the arrest. It appears that little success is expected from any negotiation with Holland, and that a courier is about to be despatched on the subject to Berlin.

The following are the domands of the Belgic Government:—1. That the prisoner be set at liber, ty. 2. The disarming of Tornaco's band. 3. The dismissal of General Geodeske.

From the London Courier of Schmidt. Each of the whom he wished to wreak his vengaance. dismissal of General Geodecke.

From the London Courier of Saturday Eng 28th. His followers, however, were determined not to take so much trouble for nothing, and proceeded vices of an authentic character from Paris represent the condition of M. Perrier to be such that no reasonable of attending to his duties. See said to be equally so. Under such circumstance of the condition of M. Perrier to be such that no reasonable hope can be entertained of his being canables at two French serjeants, who were somether than the direction of the Ministry for at least a modification of the second Guizot. The transfer of doubt. In order to subdue the more urgent symptoms of his mainty, depiction has been carried to take so much trouble for nothing, and proceeded to take so mu

nour of France could not allow any other issue. The evenuation on our part, as we have several times stated, will take place simultaneously with that of the Austrians, and after the arrival of the Swins, who cannot reach their destination for several months. We may in the meantime expect that the Bolegnese will be delivered over to the inquisitorial justice of Rome, and did we not go to Ancona to twinses this result? We say, with regard to the evacuation of Ancona, what we have always declared; we have too good an opinion of our Government to think that they would submit to any arrangement enworthy themselves and us.

Portugal.

The probation of any member but the reporter. He hoped this fact would be borne in nind by the House Good H. Edgarto The to make an explanatory remark in consequence of his peculiar position on the committee, which had been charged with the settlement of this—the meat distracting of all the questions before the House. Under such circumstances, he had resolved to carry into the deliberations of the committee, the meat perfect spirit of compromise which awas consistent.

Portugal.

The probation of any member but the reporter. He hoped this fact would be borne in nind by the House Good H.

Edgarto
The Division of the seport.

Mr. J. S. Barbour said, it was incumbent on him to make an explanatory remark in consequence of his peculiar position on the committee, which had ken up.

The division of Ancona, what we have always declared; we have too good an opinion of our Government to think that they would submit to any arrangement enworthy thomselves and us.

Portugal.

The private accounts from Lisbon, of the 14th in a refightful. The arrests were still increase

doubt had been detained by the advanced guard of Gen. Teran. Things at Vera Cruz remained in the same situation as at the last advices. The United States schooner Grampus was at anchor in the bay of Tampico.

HOME AFFAIRS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS-1st SESSION.

Wednesday, May 23. Wednesday, May 23.

In the Senate, Mr. Robbins submitted a joint resolution for the executiva of an Equestrian Statue, in bronze, of George Washington, to be placed in the square east of the Capitol. Several private bills were passed; among them the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Col. John Laurens. The bill to re charter the Bank of the United States, was taken up, and Mr. Dallas spoke about one hour intexplanation of several modifications of the charter, proposed by the bill. Mr. Benton inquired whether it was the intention of the Charman to press the discussion, before decuments, ordered to be print. the discussion, before decuments, ordered to be printed by the other House, were laid on our tables. Mr. Dallas replied, that he had no disposition to proceed further in the business until the documents reserved to were furnished. It was informally determined to receive the process of the p proceed to were furnished. It was informally determined to postpone the subject, from day to day, the decuments were received; and, in the mean, to attend to Executive business,

meners from the pareonage house and church tower. In the solpining parishes the tocsins, or alarm bells, were runs. The extrinshing having lasted about an hour, a detachment of Voltigeurs at last arrived twee runs. The private accounts of the committee of Manufactures, presented a from. The bill to renew the charter of the Each of the twee runs. The private has fied to Osimo. On the subject of the Tariff committee of the town, planted a tree, surmounted by the French colours, in the San Frimiano equate. Around this tree they spent the day in merriment that no riot ensued."

We hear from private accounts that which the French papers confirm, viz:—that the Ancons affair has it.—minated is an arrangement which has been accepted by the French and frapa Gevernment of the committee, was framed on the house on the basis of the subject of the Tories again disappointed.

Frem the Messager Res. Chambres.]

A telegraphic despatch which arrived three days since, brought the news to the Government of the rore is again disappointed.

Frem the Messager Res. Chambres.]

A telegraphic despatch which arrived three days since, brought the news to the Government of the origination of our ambassador. The particular terms of the arrived three days since, brough the news to the Government of the original propositions of our ambassador. The particular terms of the arrived three days since, brough the news to the Government of the committee. As to the report, the House would be propositions of our ambassador. The particular terms of the arrived three days since, brough the news to the Government of the original propositions of our ambassador. The particular terms of the arrived three days since, brough the news to the Government of the committee of the

been charged with the settlement of this—the most distracting of all the questions before the House. Upon some material points of this question, the committee was divided in the proportion of six to one. Under such circumstances, he had resolved to carry into the deliberations of the committee, the most perfect spirit of compromise which was consistent with those constitutional principles which throughout his political life he had regarded as his sheet anchor. In the committee a correspondent feeling had been expressed, and by no individual more distinctly than by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams.) But when the committee delegation while on a visit to this city, which was came to the consideration of practical points they agreed to. chor. In the committee a correspondent feeling the states, which was agreed to the expressed, and by no individual more distinctly that by the forced loss, and direct him to a particular place of residence; about 100 ominent persons were they were instantly sent to dungeons on the frostiers. About 20 Portuguese were nearly killed by the attend asts of Don Miguel, his secred Majosty having gone out in the evening, and not been recognized in during the consideration of principles were even early killed by the attend asts of Don Miguel, his secred Majosty having gone out in the evening, and not been recognized in during the consideration of principles were even early killed by the attend asts of Don Miguel, his secred Majosty having gone out in the evening, and not been recognized in during the consideration. These principles were characteristically the secret of the committee of the report he fall compelled to express the characteristic of the report he fall compelled to express the characteristic of the report he fall compelled to express when the governor had been dismissed, and another appointed, white marched for Tampico, with 800 mes, which they were expressed. But with the bill port from the general grounds of the social principles were the established government. That the governor had been dismissed, and another appointed, white marched for Tampico, with 800 mes, which they were expressed. But with the bill provide to the same committee, the most of the recommendation of the root of Santa Anna, and sent in their adverse of the consideration of the social provided by describing the provided by the state of the provided by describing the provided by the state of the provided by describing the provided by the state of the pr

is states, which were ordered.

The question was taken on Mr. Polk's motion, which was carried, ayes 98, noss 71; when the flower adjourned.

Thursday May 24.

In the Senate, the resolution, submitted by Mr. Robbins, directing the Committee on the Library to proceed enter in the expediency of placing in the square east of the Capitol, an equeitrian statute of George Washington, executed in bronze, was taken up and agreed to. Four memorials were presented from workers in leather, residents in Pennsylvania and Port was read a third time and passed.

The Bill from the Senate authorizing a subscription of the Senate authorizing a subscription.

ble and ordered to be printed.

The bill authorizing vessels from the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond the same, to enter the port of Edgartown, was road a third time and passed.

The bill for the re-appropriation of certain unexpended balances of former appropriations was in-

The question before the House was an

and bill, he would not detain the House Interest the subject should come up regularly for discussion.

Mr. L. Condict moved to print 10,000 copies of the bill and report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Slade resumed his speech upon the charges against the collector of Wiscasset.

Mr. Mcluffie then moved that the House proceed to the special order of the day—

The Tariff.

Mr. Taylor said the committee of manufactures Mr. Taylor said their bill. In order to give time

Mr. McDuffie then moved that the special order of the day—

The Tariff.

Mr. Taylor said the committee of manufactures had just reported their bill. In order to give time for its being printed, he moved that the special order be postponed till Monday next—carried, ayes 91, nose 81.

The House then took up the unfinished business of yesterday—the bill to promote the culture and of yesterday—the bill to promote the culture and committee of silk.

The House then took up the antique and the moved to strike out the enacting clause of yesterday—the bill to promote the culture and the moved to strike out the enacting clause of the United States Bank, was taken up, and Mr. Webster sp. ke nearly two hours in its support.—Wr. Moore expressed his intention to offer this day, as mendinent to this bill, and on his motion, the Senation of Representatives. Mr. Hoffman meaning the transfer of the United States Bank, was taken up, and the moved to strike out the enacting clause.

The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, yesterday, mountrials were presented from the first production of duties on states of the moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Webster sp. ke nearly two hours in its support.—Wr. Moore expressed his intention to offer this day, as mendinent to this bill, and on his motion, the Senation of the Horse to go into the senation of the first production of duties on states and the senation of the first production of duties on states and the senation of the first production of the first produc

re he sat down. The bill, he said, proposed a ste otyped edition of the laws of the United States, h e printer to Congress, at the rate of two dollar id fifty cents per volume, and to take five thousand pies. The most limited estimate was, that the rork could be comprised in six volumes—five thou-and copies would, of course make thirty thousand volumes—amounting at \$2.50 per volume, at seven-ty-five thousand dollars. But, said Mr. C. compris-ing the private as well as public acts, it was more probable the work would require 8 volumes of 650 probable the work would require 8 votumes of 630 pages (the size of the volumes proposed) than siz—increasing the number of volumes, in five thousand copies, to forty thousand; and, consequently, increasing the expenditure to one hundred theusand dollars. Why should this large expenditure be made? Was the publication demanded by the wants of the public? publication demanded by the wants of the public? But Mr. C. argued, if the publication was necessary it would be wrig to give a hundred thousand dellars, when the work rould be obtained, equally well executed, at fifty theusand dellars. That the work could be obtained on the terms last mentioned, he (Mr. C.) was fully authorized to say. Mr. Clay said, before heads he went he would send to the chair, in order that they might be read by the Clerk, for the information of the House, proposals by Messrs, James Kay, jr. & Co. el Philadelphia, to print a Stereotype Evition of the laws of the United States, " in fine royal paper, hound in excellent law sheep," at one doller and twenty five cents per volume, of eight hundred pages—each volume to contain an index and copious marginel notes. Those gentlemen, moreover, say, "they arrespared to give security for the due performance" of the undertaking.

Mr. Clay added, he was further authorized by an honorable member of this House, who was by pro-

Mr. Clay added, he was further authorized by an honorable member of this House, who was by profession a printer, to say that he would be glad to take the job on the same terms as had been proposed by Mesers. Kay & Co. He would then submit it to gentlemen, whether, with these facts before them, they would pass the bill under consideration.

After some further remarks by Messers. Clayton, and

After some further remarks by Measure. Clayton, and E Everett, Mr. Craig moved to lay the bill on the table—which was earried ayes 94, noss 80.

The bill for the rehef of the Alexandria Canal Company, was read a third time and passed.

From Washington we have an account of the dings of Saturday, but have only foom briefly say, that in the Sonate the Bank Charter wa meidered. An amendment by Mr. Moore that no Branch should be established in a State without the consent of its Legislature, and to be ed printed. An amendment by Mr. Webster, striking out the restriction against establishing more than two Branches in one State, was adopted; and a further one also by Mr. W.; that instead of paying, and dollars, in three equal yearly instalments, after debate, and an ineffectual effort to adjourn, adopted—32 to 10. Mr. Webster submitted two other amendments, which were ordered printed the first authorizing the Government at any time to increase the capital of the Bank three raillions of dellars, and restricting the issue of notes of less than — dollars.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Root reported a resolution to amend the Constitution relative to choosing Vice President.

Mr. Slade concluded his speech on the Wiscasset case, which, by a call of the previous question, was finally referred to the Secretary of the Transmissioner of the III-lie of the II-lie of the III-lie of the II-lie of the Bank should pay annually, for fifteen years, a

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Root reported a resolution to amend the Constitution relative to choosing Vice President.
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case, which, by a call of the previous question, was
anally referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

tion of 5,000 copies to a new edition of the laws of the United States, to be published by the printer to Congress, (Duff Green) was read a third time. The question being, shall this bill pass? Mr. Speight wrought iron and iron bride bits; also two other said the practice of purchasing books with the public money, for private benefit, had been carried to a great length; he wished for some explanation of this project. Mr. E. Everett explained the proposition, which had been, he said, before Congress these two plast essions, at length.

Mr. Poster opposed the proposition—it contembrates the public benefit.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, remarked that, in addition to the objections arged by the gentleman from Georgies, (Mr. Foster,) in which his fully concurred, the publication was proposed to be made, was about double that which would be fair and proper, as he thought he could demonstrate before he sht down. The bill, he said, proposed a term of the laws of the United States and any reduction of the duties on amondment proposed by Mr. Moore, by striking out amondment proposed by Mr. Moore, by striking out amondment proposed by Mr. Moore, by striking out content any reduction of the duties on the united States Bank, Mr. Clay on the moories of by Mr. Moore, by striking out on the united States Bank. Mr. Poinders on the United States Bank. Mr. Poinders on the united States Bank. Mr. Poinders in the United States Bank. Mr. Poinders on the United States Bank. Mr. Webster with the subscriber of the States was then taken by sus and ordered to a third reading. The States was then taken by sus and ordered to a third reading. The States was then taken by sus and ordered to a third reading. The States was then taken by sus and ordered to a third reading. The States was then taken by sus and ordered to a third reading. The States was the ore to the United States Bank. Mr. Webster with drew the amendment authorizing an additional sub-scription to the stock on the part of the Government. The amendment authorizing Congress, at any time, Grow the amendment authorizing an additional subceription to the stock on the part of the Government.

The amendment authorizing Congress, at any time,
to prohibit the Bank from issuing notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, was agreed to.—
Mr. Moore's amendments, providing that no branch
shall be established in any State, without the assent
of that State, and the other rendering each branch
inble to taxation by the several States, were considered and debated at great length.

The second branch of Mr. Forsyth's amendment,
to insert a few words, merely to render the amendment of Mr. Moore werbally correct, was agreed to.

Mr. Sprague theu moved to amend the amendment
the bonus required of the Bank shall be distributed
among the several States, in proportion to their
population. Upon this motion a discussion took
place, in which Messrs. Sprague, Webster, Tazewell, Forsyth and Smith participated; and the Saliable to taxation by the several States, were considered and debated at great length.

liable to taxation by the several States, were considered and debated at great length.

In the House of Representatives, petitions and memorials were presented by various members.

Mr. Pendleton presented a petition from a large number of the citizens of Dutchess county, N. Y. Provides of the missionaries cenfined in the Georgia Penitentiary—which he proposed to refer to a Select Committee with instructions to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that where the Supreme Court of the United States shall declare an act of imprisonment to be illegal, a habeas corpus acting under the authority of the late Secretary of may issue for bringing the person, so illegally imprisoned, before any Judge of the Supreme or Distingted in the courts of the United States, and final. act of imprisonment to be illegal, a habeas corpus may issue for bringing the person, so illegally imprisoned, before any Judge of the Supreme or District Courts, and discharged, and also for repealing so much of the Judiciary act as requires a case car ried from a State Court to the Supreme Court to be remanded or execution; and to authorize the Supreme Court to execute their own judgments.

Mr. P. commenced an elaborate argument upon the constitutional questions involved by the constitutions.

the constitutional questions involved by these ques-After he had proceeded for a while, he was upted. Mr. Pendleton inquired whether he tions.

was not entitled to proceed.

The Speaker decided he was not, by the expl terms of the 45th rule of the House, unless by the consent of the House.

Mr. Pendleton requested that consent; upon

which the question was taken, and the

Mr. L. Condict moved to suspend the rules of th House, to enable him to submit resolutions similar in general scope, but modified in language, to those offered heretofore by him, directing an inquiry into the outrages committed on members of the House.

The resolutions were read.

The question on suspending the rule was lost tyes 78, noes 113. The Tariff .- Mr. McDuffie moved the House

solve itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Agreed to. Mr. McDuffie moved that the bill from the Com mittee of Ways and Means, to reduce and equalize the duties on imports be taken up—which was ac-

ordingly read.

Mr. McDuffie then went into an extended expla c also by Mr. W., that instead of paying, bd, a bonus of one million five hundred dollars, in three equal yearly instalments, should pay annually, for fifteen years, a

Bank of the United States.

The bill to modify and continue the act income

Tipton, White—18.

The second branch of Mr. Forsyth's amendm

reasury in the famous tea cases, so long li-d in the courts of the United States, and finaltigated in the decided at the last term of the Supreme Court.]

The bill was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Adams presented a petition from sundry citizens of the State of Massachusetts, praying for the continuance of the present duties upon certain arti-

-referred.

Two messages were received from the President of the United States, through Mr Donelson, his Private Secretary, the first transmitting the instruc-tions which resulted in the Treaty with the Sublime Por s: and the second, the instructions under which the negotiations with Denmark were prosecuted and

On motion of Mr. Adams, 2000 extra copie

On motion of Mr. Adams, 2000 extra copies of the foregoing decuments were ordered to be printed.

Post Office Department.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. H. Everett, calling for information relative to a contract made by the Postmaster General for printing blanks, &c., and the amendment proposed by Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, for raising a committee to isquire into the general management of the Post Office Department, came up in course.

ment, came up in course, Mr. R. M. Johnson resumed his remarks, which had been suspended some days ago, and spoke til the hour expired, when the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The House thea resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, upon the bill from the committee of Ways and Means relative to the Tariff.

the Tariff.

Mr. McDuffie resumed his speech in support of the bill, which he concluded after speaking about three hours and a half, when "Mr. Crawford commenced in opposition to the bill, when, after speaking about half an hour, he gave way to a motion by Mr. Dearborn that the Committee rise, which was carried, and the House adjourned.

The President has recognized Otto Heinrich Missegaes as Consul of the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh for the port of New York. He has also recognized Martin Mantin as Consul for the two Sicilies for the same port.

[From the Charleston Courier of May 19.]
We understand by a passenger in the sohr. Ambicade, from St. Johns (E. F.) that Col. Gadeden had a treaty with the Seminole Indians, by whithey all agree to move West of the Mississippi. Twhole to remove within three years, or earlier if peticable. A delegation of the Chiefs is to go en examine the country, and to make necessary arrangements.

mediately.

Proclamation, by Enos T. Throop. Governor of the arm of the ranger, blowing it to pieces. The course with great coolness and effect in directing the arm of the ranger, blowing it to pieces. The course, we understood thay had navigated the arm of the ranger blowing. But he does not ask the charity of Congress. He solicits not the recomponse to the sound of the present month of May, the Kepresentatives in the Congress of the United States are entitled to by the last census; whereby the act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 24, 1832, entitled to have the time of electing representatives in the twenty-third Congress of the United States, by a provision contained therein, is rejected, so far is invosing in the twenty-third Congress; these, therefore, become my duty to convene the Legislature of the State, that they may be enabled to provide for the state, the they may be enabled to provide for the state, the they may be enabled to provide for the state, the they may be enabled to provide for the election of the full number of Representatives in Congress to which this State is entitled by said apportioningnt.

In the third of the full number of Representatives in Congress to which this State is entitled by said apportioningnt.

In the content of the full number of Representatives in Congress to which this State is entitled by said apportioningnt.

In the content of the congress and in commission and the entitle of the entitle of the state of th

RICHMOND, Va.—Sale of State Stock.—\$100,000 seaman, who were drowned from one of the boats of new State Stock, bearing 5 per cent. interest and of the Erie, have been found and interest.

The United States' ship Erie, in beating out of the beater on Salurday last and a seaman.

Section of the second	850,000	at	8110
ents Service	2.000	- minstenamu	with likes i
a classic	4,000	below with the	111 1.2
A CONTRACTOR	24,000	midwest cares	111 1.4
Spiles vi	20,000	Bellakeryn of	111 5.8
Synd ()	\$100,000	Marter Device	, owing outs of t of diskips with at

More Improvements .- We learn that a project for the improvement of our city is now in contemplation, which, if carried into effect, will be one of greater magnitude than any we have had occasion to re-The projectors, it is said, purpose to take all the buildings, on one side of Church street, and make it the same breadth as Broadway, in the rear of which, and parallel with it, on the west side,

and after three years constant use of a chimney plastered as above directed, he could never obtain a quart of soot, though he several times employed a aweep to scrape it from top to bottom. To persons living in the country this will be found a valuable discovery.—[American Advocate.]

Indian Warfare.—Mr. Ewing, in a recent speech on the Pension Bill, before the Senate of the United States, related the anecdote annexed:

There were two rangers who had gone out together, but had afterwards separated. One of them went in search of a lick, and after finding it, lay within twenty or thirty yards of it. He had not been long there, when four Indians came to the lick, each with his rifle on his shoulder. The situation of the

at the capitol in the city of Albany, on Thursday
the 21st day of June next, at twelve o'clock, at noon.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of this
State, at the city of Albany, the twenty-sixth
[L. s.] day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.two.

E. T. Throop.

Richmonn, Va.—Sale of State Stock.—\$100.00

Richmonn State Stock Stock

The United States' ship Erie, in beating out of this harbor on Saturday last, got aground on the westerly side of the pass, and remained stationary several hours. She was got off without injury, and

Proceeded to sea this day.

On the same day the United States' ship Fairfield, Commodore J. D. Elliott, crossed the bar, and early Sunday morning proceeded to sea.

Great Freshet in Maine .- I'be Gardiner Standard contains some very distressing accounts of the im-mense loss of property in consequence of the great rise of the Kennehec River, after a violent and incesrise of the Kennebec River, after a violent and inco-sint rain on the 19th, 20th, and 21st inst. In addition to the particulars we insert below, there are rumors that the embankment of the Canal has broken near Saccarappa, and that a bridge on Little River has gi-ven way. "The storm which commenced en Saturrear of which, and parallel with it, on the west side, and parallel with the buildings to be cracted in place of those taken down, shall be of uniform appearance, having shops in front, for dry goods and other dealers. Church street, which runs up from other dealers. Church street, which runs up from fulton to Canal, is 3700 feet in length, and when extended will be 4200 feet, and present one of the handsomest streets is the city.—[N. Y. Gazette.]

Directions for building Chimneys which will never require succepting.—Instead of plastering the inside of Chimneys in the usual way, take mortar, made with one peck of salt to each bushel of lime, adding as much and and loam as will render at fit to work, and then lay on a thick coat. If the chimney has no offsetts for the soot to lodge on, it will continue perfectly clean and free from all danger of taking firs. The writer of this has tried the experiment, and after three years constant use of a chimney lastered as above directed, he could never obtain a quart of soot, though he several times employed a weep to scrape it from top to bottom. To persons a weep to scrape it from top to bottom. To persons a weep to scrape it from top to bottom. To persons a weep to scrape it from top to bottom. To persons and the continue of the material part to a height almost on the street is likewise to be extended with more of the street in the water nearly reached its morman of calculation was maken and subject to the adversary of the street in MISCELLANY.

A NATURALIST'S EXCURSION IN FLORIDA.

The antertaining letter annexed in from Misch the more in the street in MISCELLANY.

A NATURALIST'S EXCURSION IN FLORIDA.

The entertaining letter annexed in from Misch the material sale was morman on the street is have true in the memorable feature, the m ven way. "The storm which commenced in Saturday had raised the Kennebec River to a height almost

The uteamboat Hezald, Cape. Pleishman, in 14 heur St. Louis—a most extraced linary quick passace—brings us clamation from the Governor of Illinois to the citizens state, from which it appears, that a bloody and successful has been made by the indians upon a detachm it of volu We learn by a private letter, that fifty two of the volumer killed, among whom were col Crane, Col. T Major Morgan, and Cape Bailey.

At the date of the last accounts. Gen. Atkinson, the Coltrin Chief of the United States forces, was in a most pattunion. He had sent out neveral expresses for supplied every man had been cut off. The keel boars detathed willies above the Rapids, had not been heard of, and it woosed that they had been captured and ther crews mass intelligence so paintul has not been anticipated. For a knowledge of the condition of our frontiers, the reader it red to dovernor Raynold's proglamation:

Dixon's FERRY ON ROOM RIVER.
To the Militia of the State of Illinois.—It become my duty gam to call on you for your services in defence of your country. The State is not only ided by the hostile I deans, but many of your cuts nave been slein in battle. A detachment of the med volunteers a minauded by Major Stillman of a 275 in number, were everpowered by the hostile sizes on Sycamore cresk, distance from this place miles, and a considerable number of them killed.

miles, and a considerable number of them killed. It san at of hostility which cabnet be misconstrued I am of opinion that the Pottawaumies and Winingoes have joined the Eacs and Foxes, and all me considered as waging war againet the United State. To surdue these is dians and drive them out of State, it will require a force of at least two thousement in the State.

ready in the fie d. ready in the field.

There made the necessary requisitions on the proficers for the above number, of mounted man, are no doubt that citizen soldiers of the State of the call of their country. They will meet at Him in the lilinois river, in companies of 50 men each the 10th of June next, to be organized tuto a Briggian of the Raymonda. Commander in Chief Character 15.

MISCELLANY.

May 15 -[Gaz its]

same has and and loam as will render at fit to work and then lay on a thick cost. If the chimmey has seed the seed that the seed have parted their fasts by the pressure of the seed to lodge on, it will continue serfectly clean and free from all danger of taking fire. The writer of this has tried the experiment, and after thee years constant use of a chimmey plastered as above directed, he could never obtain a gast of soot, though he several times employed a write of the several times employed. The country this will be found a valuable ities over,—[American Advocate.]

Indian Warfere.—Mr. Ewing, in a recent speech on the Pension Bill, bofare the Senate of the United States, related the ancodote annexed:

There were two rangers who had gone out togother, but had afterwards separated. One of them within twenty or thirty yards of it. He had not been long there, when four indians came to the lick, each with his rifles on his shoulder. The situation of the Resistion He took deliberate nim at one of the Indians, and fired. The other Indians instantly levelled their rifles at him, fired and missed him. He had call and the second of the means of the second of the rifles and their rifles at him, fired and missed him. He had call and the second of the second of the rifles at him, fired and missed him. He had call an amount for reflection. He took deliberate nim at one of the Indians came of the Indians came of the Indians came of the Indians and the rifles at him, fired and missed him. He had call an amount for the second of the rifles at him, fired and missed him. He had call an amount for the second of the rifles at him, fired and missed him. He had call an amount for the second of the rifles at him, fired and missed him. He had call an amount for the second of the rifles at him, fired and missed him. He had call an amount for the second of the rifles at him, fired and missed him. He had call the rifles at him, fired and missed him. He had call the rifles at him, fired and missed him. He had call the rifles and

ms to make a new drawing of an soult male bird, and to preserve the drawses of the others. I proceeded along a narrow shallow bay, where the fish were tuly abundant. Would you believe it, it is man able to stand, and the cold with the sandard of mean water was filled with them, large and a small. I shot some rare birds, and putting islong the shore vived—the trees, one after another, tell onder the vater was filled with them, large and a small. I shot some rare birds, and putting islong the shore vived—the trees, one after another, tell onder the vived—the trees, and the vived—the trees, one after another, tell onder the vived—the trees, one after another, tell one trees, and the vived—the trees and the trees and the vived—the trees and the vived—the trees and the vived—the trees and the vived

he tide now began to leave us; and you must we that in this part of our country, the tide a down not a-pace, but in a hurry; so much so, sed, that notwithstanding our rowing before it, were, on several occasions, obliged to leap into bring stream and push the boat over cyster banks

The tide was togen to have us; and you must be the control of the

In the ship Howard, from Canton—Mr. W. L. Frances (Rose)

Long State (March 1997)

Frances Bloodgood, Eag, in the Soywar of the race, Mrs. Evo.

De Wift, relict of the last 97 Benjamin De. Wift, Structly Haidh

Reference of the Soywar of the race, Mrs. Evo.

De Wift, relict of the last 97 Benjamin De. Wift, Structly Haidh

Reference of the Soywar of the race of the last of the structure of the sown of the relicion of the structure of the sown of the relicion of the structure of the sown of the relicion of the structure of the s The City I aspector reports the death of 95 persens during the week ending on Saturday, 36th inst, viz:—23 men, 19 women, 26 boys, and 25 girls—Of whom 27 were of or under the age of year, 6 between 10 and 29, 18 notween 28 and 30, 11 between 30 and 40, 5 between 40 and 50, 5 between 40 and 50, 5 between 40 and 50, and 1 between 30 and 40, 5 between 40 and 50, and 1 between 30 and 40, 5 between 40 and 50, and 1 between 30 and 40, 5 between 40 and 50, and 1 between 30 and 40, 5 between 70 and 50, and 1 between 80 and 40 — Discages:—Apoplexy 1, varies 1, colic 1, consumption 26, convulsions 9, distanting 4, droney 1, droppy in the bead 2, faver 1, lever remittent 1, faver scarls: 6, flux infantile, 1, hamoptysis 1, hives or creat 5, hysteria 1, inflammation of the cheet 1. Labelians subtroof the Someth 1, inflammation of the cheet 1. Labelians subtroof the someth 2, itemperation 1, killed or murdered 1, marsamus 1, menales 2, mal countries 1, marsamus 1,

MARRIED—Yesterday morning, May 31, after a lingering linese, George Fryer, merchant, in the 26th year of his age.

At Salem, in this State, on the 3th May, Richard Irvin, of this city, to Mary, daughter of the Kev. Dr. Froudit, of Salem. On Thursday evening, May 16th, by the Rev. Dr. Levins, and afterward by the Right Rev. Blish-p Onde ank, John T. Dunbar, Eeq. of Cork, Ireland, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Richard Suydam, Last evening, May 2th, by the Rev. Dr. Mathews, Mr. Courtland: Falmer, to Mary Amp, daughter of Richard Suydam, At Albany on Monday morning, at the house of her brother Francis Bloodgood, Eeq. in the 36 year of her age, Mrs. Evening Telefic of the late of Prenismin De Wift, Fertic of the late Dr Benismin De, Witt, formerly Health efficer of this Fort.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 22 May, by the Ray. Mr. George Crompalic of Mr. George Crompalic of

Smith, R. S. Buchanan, J. Newbeggin, and 96 in the steerage do Branch. do Bra bergit I, indianamion of the chest I.—Indianamical to according to the intens, appears is engage the mortification I., periphonamory I, and JD 20, 1, sillings 16, value of the property of the intens, appears to engage the property of the

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Orange County.

368	AMERICAN	RAILROAD	JOU
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Do. R. Ido 20 a 24 Sugar of Leaddo 18 a 20	GUNPOWDER— American 25 lbs 3 25	8 8 78
ABHES— Pet, Est. sort	Sulphate Quinino os 2 25 a 2 375 Tartaric Acid	Austrean dev. py. de 180 00	4 6 25 y
Tenerific section 30 00 a 45 00	Vitriol, bluedo 11 a 12 DUCK—	Manillado 210 00 Sisaldo —	a - !
White	Do. Bruinguina do 18 50 a -	Yarns, Kentuckylb 9	a -
White	Do. 3d quality do 15 50 a 16 00 De. inferiordo 12 50 a 15 00	LaPinta & R. Grande, th 14	a 141 i
BREAD—	German, Halfdo 10 00 & 11 00 Holland, A. Ado 34 00 & 25 00 Ravensdo 8 50 & 10 50	W. India & Southern . do 104	a 124 v
Navy do 4 a — Filot do 4 a — Grackers do 5 a 6 a 6 a 6 a 6 a 6 a 6 a 6 a 6 a 6 a	Amer. Joy's, all flax, No. 1 a 3 do 16 50 a 12 00	S. A. Horsepiece 1 35 HONEY—	a 1 46
Russia, first cortlb 60 a 70 Do. commondo 30 a 40	tereon, flax, No.1ad. 16 06 a 10 00 Do. conton, Paterson,	HOPS— First sort, 1821lb 121	a 48
American	Do. Zotoff & Konop'll 17 50 a Do. 3t quality .do 15 50 a 15 00 Do. inferiredo 12 50 a 15 00 German, Haifdo 16 00 a 11 00 Holland, A. A	Second sort, dedo 10 HORNS— Ox	a 18
Meuld, tallow lb 13 4 13 Dipped	Camwood	Hencel I On	- A 1 55 11
COAL	Rustic, Cuba	Caraceas do 1 12	# 1 36 # 1 36
Liverpool	Do. St. Dom. do 21 60 a 20 00 .	Pig, Engl. & Scotchton 40 00	a 47 50
Virginia	Do. Corodo 65 00 a — Do. Hachedo 67 50 a 75 00	Do. Americando 30 00 Bar, dodo 30 00 Do. Russia, P. S. I. do 10000 Do. new Sable do 36 00 Swedesdo 85 00 English ass'ddo 79 00 Sheet, Englishcwt 6 75 Peru I. Co. Sat & eq. ton 110 00 Rounddo 120 00 Hoop, Amèricancvt 5 50 Do. Englishdo 6 62	a 85 00 a 102 50
COCOA	FEATHERS— Live, Foreignlb 14 a 90 Do. Americando 35 a 40 FISH—	Swedes	a 87 50 a 87 50
Para do 5 G -	FISH— Dry Codcwt — a 3 00	Sheet, Englishcwt 6 75 Peru I.Co. flat & sqton 110 00	a 800 a -
Cuba	Pickled Coil	Hoop, Americancwt 5 50 Do. Englishdo 6 62	a 7 00 1
President do 13 d 14 Porto Silco	Smoked docwt — a — Muckerel No. 1brl 5 50 a — Do. No. 2do 4 06 a 4 122	Primelb 1 00	a 1 25
Porto Mice.	Do. / Salmen .	Hoop, American .cwt 5 50 Do. Englishdo 6 62 IVORY— Prime	4 -
COPPER— Skeathing	Herringsdo 2 25 a — Do. Smokedbox 50 a 1 00	Bardo 6 Sheetdo 6 Olddo —	a 6
Fig	Russialb — a — Americando 9 a 11 FLAXSEED—	LEATHER— Sole, Qak tannedlb 23	
Foreign	Can cask - a -	De. (lamaged(0) 12	a 25 a 19 a 2 75
Velvatgross 40 a 40	Rough	Upper, dressedside 1 75 Do. undresseddo 1 60 LUMBER—	
maria 10 40 40 40 40 40	Western Canal 40 0 15 d 0 00	Boards, N. RM R Do. Kast'n Pine.do 16 00 Do. Albany de .pce 16 Plank, Georgia do. M R 25 00	a 17 00 a 17
New Orleans	Philadelphia on - a -	Staves, W.O. pipe. do 54 00	a 35 00 a 56 00
COTTON	Do. Country do 5 621 a 5 75. Alexandria & George	Staves, W. Ö. pipe. do 54 00 Do. do hhd do 86 00 Do. do brl dó 27 00 De. R. O. hhd de	a 80 00
Fiax	Fredericksburg do 5 62 a	Do. R. O. hhd. dv Haating W. O do 51 00 Hoops do 18 00 Scantling, Pine do 16 00 Do Qak do 30 00 Timber, Oak sq. ft Do. Yellow Pine do Shingles, Cypress. M ft Do. Pine bundle 2 MAHOGANY—	a 25 00 a 16 00
Homp	February 1	Timber, Oak	a 25 00 a 25
	Indian Mealdo — a 3 00 Do hhd 14 50 a 15 00	Shingles, Cypress. Mft 8 75 Do. Pine. bundle 2 50	a 4 00 a 8 00
Da. lightdo 4 d 6 Do. 7-8 browndo 5 a 9 Do. bisacheddo 7 a 10 Do. do 5 a lal do 11 a 17	Raisins, Mulagacask 7 00 a 8 00 Bo. bloombox 2 25 a 2 30 Do. muscateldo 2 75 a 8 00	St. Domingofoot 6 Hondurasdo 5	a 40 a 16
Da.	Do. muscateldo 2 75 a 8 00 Do. bunchdo 8 00 a 8 25	Marunidae & Charler 20	a 27 a 30
Do. 44 do. do 12 s 15 Calicons, bluedo 10 s 14	Oe. Smyrnalb 6 a 7. Carrants, Zantedo 7 a 8 Almonds, soft shelldo 11 a 11	Havana & Matanzas.do 23 Trinidad de Cubado 25	a 20 a
Do. Fancydo 7 a 20 Plaidsdo 8 a 14	Figs. Smyrnsdo 13 a 16 Figs. Smyrnsdo 7 a 10	New Orleansdo 30 MUSTARD— English	
Fustiansdo 15 a 19 Satinetsdo 30 a 1 90	Prunes Bordeaux do 14 a 18 Tamari dedo 4 a 3	American	a 1 44
De 44do 11 a 18	Beaver, Parchmentlb 6 00 a -	Do. in bottles.doz 75 NAILS— Cut, 4d to 40dlb — 7 Cut, 3ddo 9	a 1 25
Do. 11616do 22 6 — De. 17do 22 6 —	Do. Bouthdo 2 00 a 3 50 Do. Westdo 8 75 a 4 75	Cut, 3ddo 7 Cut, 3ddo 8	
DRUGH AND DYES-	Do. Detroit, &c.do 25 a 37 Muskrat, S. & Ndo 15 a 26	NAVAL STORES— Tarbrl 1 37	a 16}
Aloss, Caps	FURS— Beaver, Parchmentlb 6 00 a — Do. North/do 4 25 a 5 00 Do. South	Rosin	a 1 624
Pr. regulus 1.do 13 a -16 Assafatidado 10 a 17	Mink, Northdo 25 a 30 Do. Southdo 20 a -	Do. North Co. do. do 2 25 Spirits Turpentine, gall 35	a 87
Brimstone, rollcwt 2 00 s 3 12	Nutria Skinsde 25 a 50 Hare Skins, Russ. grey 25 a —	Flerence 30 flasksbox 5 00 French 12 hettlesbekt 3 50	a 5 25 a 4 25
De crudeinn 19 00 4 30 00 Camphar crudelb - 6 -	GLASS— 5 6x 8 b) ft 4 80 a —	Ulivegalion 95 Linseed, Americando 86 Do. Dutchdo 87	a 1 00 a —
Cantharidesdo 1 12 a 1 26 Cechinealde 1 00 a 1 05	8 x 10do 6 00 s	Whaledo 26 Do. refineddo —	a 97
Cream of Tartardo 17 a —	19 x 18do 9 00 a -	Do. Winterdo S7 Liver, Straitebrl 16 00	a 90
De. Lemondo 2 80 a 3 62 Oum Shellacdo 20 a 28	B. Crates	Do. Bank&Shore.do — OBNABURGSyd S	a 14 00
Gum Arabicdo 25 a 40 Gum Senegaldo 121 a 13	Do. 8x10. 3 00 a — Do. 10x12. 8 60 a —	Red Lead, Amer'nwt — White Lead, drydo —	a 7 00 a 10 00
Alos, Caph	ORAIN- 10 x 14. 4 50 6 -	Do. English, in oil do 16 00 Do. Americanib 9 Ochre, vellow, dry, do	a 11 00 a 10
Madier, Ombresside 13 a 31 bianne, flakeyde 15 a 80	Do. Genesea do - a - Do. Virginia do 1 12 a 1 16	Do. ground in oil.do 5	a 6 a 1 95
Oil, Vikriol	Rye, Northern do 92 a 83 Corp. Yellow, North-do 52 a 60	Varnishgallon 16	a 95
Oil. poppermint	Do. Bouthern do 63 a 65	Do. soarsedo -	4 6 50
Quecksilver	Oats, South North do 44 s 54 Pees, white dry 7 behis 8 00 s 7 00	Do. Amer's 160 lb 50 Paris white, English 40 1 75	6 3 00
Sareaparilia, Hond's.do 96 w 28 Senue, Alexandria, do 80 a 3 46	Do. 10 x 12 . 8 do a — Do. 10 x 12 . 8 do a — Do. 10 x 14 . 4 60 a — GRAIN— Whast, North riv. bshl 1 19½ a 1 25 Do. Genesea de — a — Do. Virginia de 1 12½ a 1 15 Do. N. Carolinas de 1 12½ a 1 16 Do. N. Carolinas de 22 a 83 Corta, Yellow, North . de 5 a 60 Do. White, L. l. & N.J. 60 a 623 Gray, North river do 6 a 623 Gray, North river do 6 a 624 Gray, South & North . de 6 a 62 Gray, South & North . de 6 a 62 gray, South & North . de 6 a 62 gray, South & North . de 6 a 62 gray, South & North . de 6 a 62 gray, South & North . de 6 a 62 gray, de 7 do 6 beek syst de 7 de 7 de 9 de	Chalk	4 1 76 q 8 90
> be an appeal of a conflict with	figur desilet in the		120

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This morning, May 31, after a lingering lilness, in the 23d year of her age, Susan, wife of John Earl, and daughter of John B. Swartwout, of Hyde Ferk.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the futeral, to-morrow, Friday) atternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 223 Green wich street.

In Burlington, Yt. on the 221 inct. Benjosts F. Bailey, Esq. aged 36 years. The promunent stations occupied by Mr. Bailey as a Member of the Bar, Attorney of the Ceenty, and Representative of Burlington, in the State Legislature, and the talents and deveton to his truets displayed by him as an advocate and public officer, strongly attached to him the confluidence and respect of community, and polymancy to its una vailing regrets at the early and officing termination of his life. On the evening of the 7th May, Ellen Barnes, in the 23d year of her age.

Last night, in the 88th year of his age, Col. Anthony Post' an officer of the Revolutionary Army.

PASSENGERS—
Fer ship Queen Mab, nom Savannah—Mr. Pens and lady, Mrs. Gutler. Misses Seymour. Dodge, Hall, Dunning, H. Shafter, E. Shaffer, Coit, Bosweil, and Caldwell; Messre. Edwards, Hall, Penfold, Seymour. Shaper, Mannon, Gladding, Ingersoll, Rowland, Chapman, Cheves, and Emersen.
Fer ship Wm. Drayton, Irom Charlston—R. Lownes, lady, 2 children and 2 servants, T. O. Lownes, sister, and servant, J. Durand, lady and child, Mrs. Benent and 2 children, Mrs. Watkins, 2 childre, and servant, Mrs. Messes Lownes, lady, 2 children, Mrs. Matthews, 2 children, Mrs. Wagener, Misses Lownes, Huger, Benham, and Wells, Messra. Lacoate, Home, Huger, Ward, Waiter, Durham, Heuster, Foster, and Fennimas.
In the ship Erie, from Havre—A. Gordon, lady and servant, Misses Sarah Low and Susan Orne, Mdmss. Tousardand Sheiian, Messra. A. Low, Dr. S. Moseley, U. S. Navy, Col. Detake, R. Detake, P. Detake, W. J. Staples, D. H. Tompkins, F. Carnes, T. Slidell, Rev. G. Grabe, and 188 in the steerage.
Per Br. sloop Rose, from Kingston, Jam.—Robert Grey Kirk and, lady, and 2 children; Mrs C McDonald; John P McDonald ind servants.

TRANSPORTA: ION ON THE BALTIMORE AND ONIO
RAILROAD—From the 14th to the 19th May inclusive,
Arrived 307 cars and wagons, containing, vis:

	Flour,	· 21/	2000	4068	barrels.
*	Tobacco,			46	hhds.
S	Rve.		A COLUMN	- 206	bushels.
4	Horse Peed	4	Special S	1322	do.
4	Paving aton	6.	1340	46	tons.
	Granite,		30.00	114	do.
Ŋ,	Iron,	W117	Jan Will	32	do.
ď	Hardware	141.29	Bur 400	95 X 4	de.
	Dry Goods.	· 1.2	00591	7	do.
	Paint.		100.00	12	do.
	Hollow-war	e	1 1 B	M 1	vio.
	Leather.	10.10	300		do.
	Lumber	oth.	ni ing	3	do.

Departed, 292 cars with hardware, plaster, salt fish, glass-ware. &c.

NEW-YORK AMERICAN, TRI-WEEKLY.

The NEW-YORK AMERICAN is now published THREE TIMES A. WEEK, in addition to the Daily and Semi-weekly, as usual. This strangement is made to accommodate a large class of business-met in the country, who are desirous of see ing the advertisements of the day, yets are unwilling a encounter the expense of subscription and postage of a daily paper. By this arrangement, it will easily be perceived, their wishes may be gratified, at one half the expense of a daily paper, by the arrangement, it will easily be only and Semi-week-iy papers, will appear in the Tri-Weekly American; and the reading matter as published in the Daily paper. It will be resulted on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, as IVE follers per annum in advance,—to subscribers out of the cky of New-York, and forwarded; according to their order, and set any length of time.

All tetters retaining to the TRI-WEEKLY AMERICAN may be addressed to the Pu lisher and part Proprietor.

D. K. MINOR, No. 36 Wall-st, K.T.

The New-York American is published Daily at \$10 per annum, and SEMI-WEEKLY, at \$4 per annum, in decence, as heretofore, at No. 35 Wall-street New-York.

RAILROAD IRON.

The Subscribers having executed large orders for from the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, as well as for estrain corporated companies, have made such arrangements in England, where one of them will shortly be, as will enable them to import it on the lowest terms. Models and samples of all the different kinds of Rails, 'Chairs, Pins and Wedgee in use, both in this country and Great Britain, will be exhibited. Apply to the subscribed of the country and Great Britain, will be exhibited.

A & G. RALSTON.

PATENT, RAIL-ROAD, SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES.

THE TROY IRON & NAIL PACTORY keep constantly for sale a very extensive assortment of Wrought Spikes & Nails, from 5 to 10 inches, manufacquired by the outgrifter's Patent Machinery, which after five years successful operation and now almost oniversal use in the United States (as well as England, where the subscriber obtained a Faeint,) are found apperior to any ever offered in market.

RAIL-ROAD COMPANIES MAY BE SUPPLIED WITH SPIKES having countersink heads suitable to the holes in the roon rails, to any amount and on abore notice. Almost all the Rail roads now in progress in the United States are fastened with Spikes made at the above named factory—for which purpose they are found invaluable, as their adhesion is more than double any common spikes made by the hammer.

All orders directed to the Agent, Troy, N. Y., will be punctually attended to.

HENRY BURDEN, Agent.

Troy, N. Y., July, 1881.

Troy, N. Y., July, 1881.

Bpikes are kept for sale, at factory prices, by I. & J.

Townsend, Albany, and the principal Iron Merchants in Albany
and Troy; J. L. Brower, 222 Water strees, New York; A. M.
Jones, Philadelphia; T. Janviere, Baltimore; Degrand &
Smith, Boston.

P.S. Rail-road Companies would do well to forward their cviers as early as practical, as the subscriber is desirous of exiers likely the menufacturing to see to keep passe with the daily increasing demand for his Spikes.